

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

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For Period

15 - 30 November

1950

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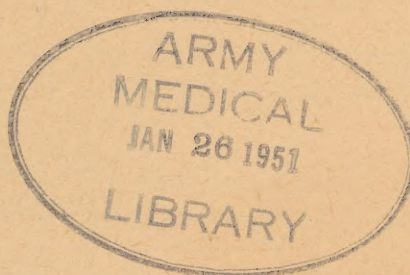
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## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Sanitation Legislation

The Local Autonomy Law No. 67, 17 April 1947, Article 2, states: "An ordinary local public body shall deal with its public affairs and, in addition to such affairs as belong to ordinary local public bodies which were formerly charged with it, by laws or ordinances and which hereafter will be so charged by laws or cabinet orders duly authorized by laws, other administration affairs within its area which do not belong to national affairs"....."affairs necessary to maintain local public order, protect and preserve the safety, health and welfare of the inhabitants and visitors thereto".

Recent national laws, cabinet orders and ordinances pertaining to health have included the subject of "Insect and Rodent Control" and the "Environmental Sanitary Inspector". These directives may be found in the publication, Official Gazette, which is issued by the Japanese Government Printing Bureau. Notification, such as Eihatsu's on sanitation topics, are implemented by additional instructions or references to assist in complying with national directives. Copies of Eihatsu's may be obtained from prefectural health sections. The following Japanese Government directives have been promulgated on Insect and Rodent Control, the Environmental Sanitary Inspector and Water:

Insect and Rodent Control

Cabinet Order 120, 4 May 1950, "Enforcement Order of the Infectious Disease Law".

National Law 212, Article 2, May 30, 1950, "Law Concerning Special Cases, etc, of the share of the National Treasury", cites the responsibility of insect and rodent control programs.

Cabinet Order 222, July 7, 1950, "Partial Amendments to Enforcement Order for Infectious Disease Law", gives provisions for responsibility and personnel.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 48, August 21, 1950, "Amendments to the Enforcement Regulations of the Infectious Disease Law, covers the standards for personnel and sanitary team supplies.

Eihatsu 174, 6 March 1950, "Yearly Sanitation Program"

Eihatsu 342, 22 March 1950, "Insect Control and Use of Insecticides"

Environmental Sanitary Inspector

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 13, 1 April 1950, "Partial Amendments to the Enforcement Regulations of Various Laws".

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 14, 1 April 1950, "Identification Card of the Environmental Sanitary Inspector".

Eihatsu 309, 12 April, "Partial Amendment to the Enforcement of the Law relating to Processing Plants of Dead Animals and Others".

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 44, 11 August 1950, "Identification Card of the Environmental Sanitary Inspector".

Ryokan Business Law 138, Article 4 (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 28, 1948)

Entertainment Facilities Law 137, Article 3, Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 29, 1948)

Public Bath Law 139, Article 4 (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 27, 1948)

Riyoshi Law 234, Article 25 (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 41, 1948)



Graveyard, Burials and Others, Law 48, Article 11 (Ministry of Welfare ordinance 24, 1948)

Dead Animal Law 140, Article 4 (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 30, 1948)

Dry Cleaning and Laundry Law 207, Article 13 (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 35, 1950)

Education Law 170, Article 10 (Cabinet Order 239, 1948 amendment)

#### Water

Eihatsu 323, 6 September 1950, "Policy on Water Chlorination".

Eihatsu 843, 15 November 1950, "Standard Well Construction".

#### Information and Education

The Ministry of Welfare has advised that the following steps have been taken to establish an Information and Health Education Sub-Section in each prefectural health department; this sub-section to be placed in either the general affairs section or the section concerned with health centers.

1. Memorandum to prefectural governors issued by the Vice-Minister, Ministry of Welfare. Hatsu Ei No. 162 dated 22 Sept. 1950. Subject: Development of Public Information and Health Education Activities. (Incl. 1). This notification is primarily concerned with instructions for the establishment of a Sub-Section of Information and Health Education in each prefectural health department.

2. Memorandum to prefectural governors issued by the Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Ei Hatsu No. 794 dated 20 October 1950. Subject: Reform and Strengthening of Health Education Activities. (Incl. 2). This notification is primarily concerned with provisions for the establishment of the Sub-Section of Information and Health Education in an appropriate section of the prefectural health departments, either the general affairs section or the section concerned with the health centers.

The notification also explains the plan for cooperation and coordination of activities between the new sub-sections, the prefectural information sections, and boards of education.

The entire plan has been coordinated by the Information Unit of the Ministry of Welfare with the Ministry of Education. Civil Information and Education Section, Civil Affairs Section and Public Health and Welfare Section of GHQ-SCAP will jointly assist in the program.

## SECTION II

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Training Course for Inspectors of Veterinary Biologics

In November a 3-day training course for twenty-four national and prefectural veterinary inspectors was held in Tokyo under the auspices of the Veterinary Pharmaceutical Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The purpose of this meeting was to disseminate detailed information relative to a more exact prosecution of their duties. The importance of stringent enforcement of established standards for biologic production and the need for proper storage and handling of the products in the field was stressed. While the course was necessarily restricted to fundamentals and legal aspects, nevertheless it should result in more intelligent supervision over veterinary biologics.

#### Result of Rinderpest Vaccine Study :

Results of a rinderpest vaccine study conducted by Veterinary Affairs Division, in cooperation with the Japanese Animal Hygiene Experiment Stations, showed the



Japanese black calf to be definitely less resistant than the Holstein calf in Japan to lapinized rinderpest virus. This confirms previous Japanese work, and the fact that lapinized rinderpest virus alone is not a practical immunizing agent for indigenous Japanese cattle, but must be used in conjunction with serum for this purpose.

#### Conference on Lumbar Paralysis

A conference was held on 28 November between representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section and Natural Resources Section, GHQ/SCAP in conjunction with officials of the Livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government to discuss the recommendations made in a recent study of lumbar paralysis in sheep and goats.

While the Japanese were aware of the importance of malnutrition in this disease, their past experience compelled them to recognize *Setaria Digitata* as a definite factor. On the other hand the recommendations contained in the study were received with an open mind and a program was instituted to carry them out.

Further conferences and investigations have been scheduled in order to arrive at a definite conclusion in relation to lumbar paralysis and to achieve a program capable of controlling the disease.

#### Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 29 October - 11 November 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(29 Oct-4 Nov)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(5 - 11 Nov)</u>
Tokyo	0	5
Kanagawa	6	2
Chiba	0	0
Saitama	1	4
Ibaraki	0	0
Gumma	0	0
Tochigi	1	1
Shizuoka	0	0
Osaka	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 11 November 1950 disclose a Total of 798 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,712 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 48 deaths.

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 3 - 17 November 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(3 - 10 Nov)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(11 - 17 Nov)</u>
Chiba	Swine erysipelas		1
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1	
Nagano	Swine erysipelas		1
Yamaguchi	Anthrax	1	

#### Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Anthrax	17
Blackleg	7
Piroplasmosis	2
Posi. Equine encephalomyelitis	19



Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Susp. Equine encephalomyelitis	602
Swine cholera	1,670
Swine erysipelas	371
Swine plague	80
Cattle Influenza	415,106
Filariosis	8

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of September 1950.

Wholesale Seafood Market

Number of establishments-----	1,520
" " " inspected-----	858
Condition - Good-----	42
Fair-----	152
Poor-----	319
Total number of inspections-----	2,725
Amount of seafood examined-----	621,428,169 kgs
" " " condemned-----	913,678 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition ----- Fertilizer and Animal Feed	

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments-----	14,659
" " " inspected-----	4,509
Condition - Good -----	436
Fair -----	1,228
Poor -----	1,440
Total number of inspections-----	6,456
Amount of seafood and seafood products examined	
-----	21,028,236 kgs
Amount of seafood and seafood products condemned	
-----	13,435 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction and staleness	
Disposition ----- Fertilizer	

Seafood retail shops

Number of establishments-----	57,575
Number of establishments inspected-----	18,273
Condition - Good -----	1,315
Fair-----	3,575
Poor -----	5,911
Total number of inspections-----	29,230
Amount of seafood products examined-----	1,270,250 kgs
" " " " condemned-----	1,831 kgs
Cause of Condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction	
Disposition-----Fertilizer	

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary milk inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on dairy farms, milk plants and establishments producing milk products during September 1950.



### Special Milk

Number of farm inspections-----	5
Samples examined -----	29
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)---	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)---	1
Number of plant inspections-----	28
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)---	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)---	1

### Ordinary Milk

Number of farm inspections-----	9,753
Samples examined-----	13,646
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	832
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)---	694
Number of plant inspections-----	3,800
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	385
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)---	282

### Goat Milk

Number of farm inspections-----	71
Samples examined-----	75
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)---	1

### Amount of Milk Produced during September 1950

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	173	43,969 Lit.
Ordinary	72,307	130,871	28,622,604 "
Goat	3,379	4,921	153,831 "

### Amount of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	21,346 Lit.	20,762 Lit.	--
Ordinary	2,902	-	8,068,621 "	6,568,418 Lit.

Note: All milk bottled in 1 go bottles having the equivalent of 180cc.

### Milk Products Produced in September 1950

Whole powdered milk-----	268,890 kgs
Modified powdered milk (15% added sugar)-----	542,589 "
" " " (35% added sugar)-----	14,016 "
Sweetened condensed milk-----	1,099,260 "
Evaporated milk-----	446,494 "
Butter-----	330,136 "
Cheese-----	33,405 "

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

### Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock during the month of September 1950.



	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	43,710	4,108	8,685
Body wt - kgs	17,745,609	480,974	2,949,623
Dressed wt - kgs	7,413,529	230,382	1,435,884
Condemned Ante-mortem	7	1	1
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	55	7	11
Partial	714	29	293
Viscera	8,474	138	1,014
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	76,316	243	146
Body wt - kgs	6,244,619	11,852	4,351
Dressed wt - kgs	3,827,028	5,949	1,955
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	-	-
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	4	-	-
Partial	424	1	1
Viscera	26,782	8	8

Sanitary inspections were conducted on the following number of meat processing establishments by Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors during the month of September 1950.

#### Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments-----	392
" " " inspected----	222
Condition - Good-----	23
Fair-----	55
Poor-----	83
Total number of inspections-----	373
Amount of meat & meat-food products examined	104,451 kgs
Amount of meat & meat-food products condemned	24 "

#### Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments-----	18,688
" " " inspected-----	8,397
Condition - Good-----	735
Fair-----	2,159
Poor-----	3,223
Total number of inspections-----	9,651
Amount of meat products inspected-----	3,029,337 kgs
" " " " condemned-----	10,559 "
Cause for condemnation-Putrefaction and Staleness	
Disposition-----Fertilizer and Chicken Feed	

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

#### Monthly Food Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitation inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on those establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served, or sold during the month of September 1950.

Number of food establishments-----	1,179,042
" " " inspected-----	203,061
Total number of inspections-----	274,220
Number of cases of food condemnations-----	3,558
" " suspensions-----	499
" " permits revoked-----	32
" " violation cases in civil court-----	37



A total of 278 outbreaks of food or beverage poisoning was reported involving 8,162 people with 47 deaths resulting.

### SECTION III

#### SUPPLY

##### National Board of Pharmacy

Article 8 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No. 197 of 1948) provides that the Minister of Welfare shall appoint a National Board of Pharmacy to consist of at least 51 members chosen from among educators in the fields of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine, from among officials of the Japanese Government, and from among recognized specialists in the fields of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

The National Board of Pharmacy was created for the purpose of conducting national pharmacist examinations for licensure of pharmacists, revising official compendiums (Japanese Pharmacopoeia and Japanese National Formulary), and to make recommendations to the Minister of Welfare concerning new and non-official drugs and other pharmaceutical affairs as defined in the Law. The tenure of office for members is two years, or until replaced by the Minister of Welfare.

Following the promulgation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, a National Board of Pharmacy was appointed in 1948 consisting of 85 members. The two-year term of office has expired.

On 17 October new appointments were made to the National Board of Pharmacy. The new Board will serve until 17 October 1952, and will consist of 70 persons chosen from the fields cited above. Of the previous Board, 42 persons have retired and have not been reappointed, and 43 are reappointed. To comply with a recommendation made by the Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which visited Japan in July 1949, the new membership includes 37 licensed pharmacists, a majority.

### SECTION IV

#### NARCOTIC CONTROL

##### Enforcement

One seizure of 475 grams of heroin in Kobe resulted in the arrest of a Formosan woman who stated she had obtained the heroin from another Formosan as yet unidentified. The heroin was found in 95 paper packages hidden under the bed.

In another case in Kobe five Japanese were arrested and 311 grams of unbleached heroin were seized. The narcotics were alleged to have been obtained from an unidentified Korean. Three of the defendants were recidivists, two on narcotic charges. Another seizure of 131 grams of heroin was made and two Koreans were arrested in Kobe.

Three pounds of opium adulterated with sweet potato paste were seized in Miyazaki prefecture and three Japanese were arrested. The opium is believed to have been former Japanese military stocks stolen at the end of the war.

### SECTION V

#### WELFARE

##### Community Chest

Inclosure No. 3 is a report by prefectures on Community Chest collections indicating an average completion of 74.2% of the combined national goal. The national average is considerably reduced by the low collection report for Hiroshima of 26.7% and Osaka, 24.7%.



## White House Conference

Ministry of Welfare observers at the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children to be held in Washington I.C., 7 - 11 December 1950, will include Mr. M. Takada, Chief of Children's Bureau and Mr. A. Saita, Chief, Liaison Section. Private children's agencies in Japan will be represented at the Conference by Mrs. T. Hirano, Superintendent, Children's Orphanage, Yokohama. Other observers from Japan who will attend the conference include Mr. K. Sawada of Tokyo University, S. Yoshida, Chairman of the Japan Girl Scout Federation who will represent the field of education, Mr. S. Kudo, Chief, Minor's Worker's Division, Labor Ministry and K. Ueda, Secretary, Hokkaido Juvenile Labor Bureau, who will represent the labor field. A special program has been developed for foreign visitors including pre-conference and post-conference sessions at which the implications of the conference for work with children in other countries will be discussed. Following the conference extended observations are planned for study of child welfare services in the United States.

## SECTION VI

### SOCIAL SECURITY

#### In-Service Training

The second special National Health Insurance in-service training course during 1950 was recently held in Tokyo under the auspices of the National Health Insurance Section, Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. More than 180 local public body administrative personnel approximately four representatives from each prefecture attended the course. These courses are being held in an endeavor to eventually cover all local public bodies in Japan with active N.H.I. programs, and at the same time to encourage the establishment of more training courses at the local levels.

The six day course consisted of lectures and discussions on administrative procedures from the national to the local level, the local administration of the National Health Insurance Law, the relationship of N.H.I. to the over-all social security program, procedures for establishment and administration of medical care facilities, the Local Autonomy Law and its close relationship in the administration of the insurance program, the Local Finance Law, the Medical Service Law, the Medical Practitioners Law, procedures for establishing close cooperation among local cooperative organizations for the improvement of local health conditions, the necessity of informational services for all concerned, and the need for more in-service training programs at the prefectural level, including frequent local and prefectural conferences on N.H.I. problems. In addition to lectures, the course consisted of field trips to social insurance administered medical care facilities, a radio station and a newspaper office to observe the special techniques of disseminating information. Lecturers for several of the subjects were invited from educational institutions and private organizations concerned with the over-all social security program.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief



11 Incls.

1. Letter Hatsuei #162 - 22 Sep. 50
2. Letter Li Hatsu #794 - 20 Oct. 50
3. Community Chest Campaign - 1950
4. Monthly C.D. Digest - 28 Oct. 50
5. Monthly C.D. Report - 28 Oct. 50
6. Weekly C.D. Digest - 4 Nov. 50
7. Weekly C.D. Report - 4 Nov. 50
8. Weekly C.D. Digest - 11 Nov. 50
9. Weekly C.D. Report - 11 Nov. 50
10. Monthly C.D. Digest - 25 Nov. 50
11. Monthly C.D. Report - 25 Nov. 50







September 22, 1950

From: Vice Minister, Ministry of Welfare

To: All prefectures

Subject: Development of Public Information and Health Education Activities

Public information and health education activities concerning health administration are considered a particularly important policy as a basis for the democratic development of the administration concerned.

It is to be regretted that public information and health education activities have hitherto been lacking in clearness and administrative structure and reference to this has not been complete and it was also considered that obstacles could not be more or less avoided. Accordingly, the Ministry in connection with G.H.Q. SCAP has been conducting various studies and has settled upon the following policy. It was decided to develop this administration throughout the country on the basis of the policy.

You are requested to take this purport into consideration, plan for completion of administrative structure, education, sufficient number of officials concerned and at the same time, to pay special attention to the development of smooth public information and health education activities.

It is added that the abovementioned policy has already been approved by P.H.W. and C.I.E.

Recrod

Administrative policy concerning complete development of public information and health education activities

- I. Definition of public information and health education should be made as follows; and the scope of responsibility on all work should be made clear. However, since these two matters are related to each other, they should be dealt with under close cooperation.
  1. Public information is to let the nation understand administration concerned so as to obtain their cooperation; put all public information means such as newspaper, magazine, radio, movies, pamphlet, leaflet and others to practical use so as to obtain general development of administrative policy.
  2. Health education is to train persons engaged in public health so as to obtain improvement and development in public health and at the same time to educate and activate health education through group-work or case-work and to develop knowledge about concrete and technical items so as to deepen understanding of public health.
- II. In accordance with this definition, public information work in this Ministry should be dealt with in the Minister's Secretariat because of its connection with all bureaus and health education work in the Public Sanitation Bureau.
- III. In all prefectures, public information should be dealt with by the Prefectural Public information sections (offices) and health education in health departments, appointing full-time persons in charge of this. It goes without saying that persons in charge of this work should deal with both health education, liaison and collection of material in regard to public information, but the latter should be dealt with in close contact with prefectural public information sections (offices). Business of which health education officials are charged is connected with each section in the Department, so it is desirable to carry it out under the jurisdiction of department chief.
- IV. In regard to public information; a bureau in the Welfare Ministry (Minister's Secretariat) in charge of public information should have, as a rule, connection



with prefectural public information sections (offices) and if necessary, with health departments. In regard to health education; a Bureau in the Welfare Ministry (Public Sanitation Bureau) in charge of health education should have connection with Department health education officials.

Officials in charge of health education should deal with public information which is sent from prefectural information sections (offices) and health education.



October 20, 1950

From: Chief, Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

To: All Governors

Subject: Reform and Strengthening of Health Education Activities.

The above-mentioned subject has been made public by the Vice Minister's Notification (September 20, Hatsuei No.162) and the following items should be carefully carried out.

Record

- I. Officials in charge of health education in the local Health Departments (Bureaus) have hitherto not had the scope of their responsibility decided because of unclear limitation between public information and health education, and some districts have not systematized its full-time service and there has also been a case in which public information and health education officials coexisted in the same health department (bureau).

It is requested that from now on full-time health education officials be appointed in the health department and be in charge of health education and public information.

- II. Health education officials take charge of guidance, assistance and liaison of health education activities which are carried out by health centers, also public information and health education activities which health departments carry out directly for the local people. Among these, public information activity which is carried out for the local people should be dealt with in close connection with prefectural information sections (offices).
- III. Work of health education officials is connected with each section on other departments concerned as well as each section in health departments and is also comprehensive, since health education activity is carried out with health centers as its leader, superintending section should be, if possible, section in charge of over-all superintendence or health center superintending section.
- IV. It is not necessary that health education officials in the health department should be doctors, they should be selected from amongst persons who have enthusiasm and a special understanding regarding health education and if possible, those who have interests and experience in social education and other guidance work.
- V. Health education officials should be technicians having technical skill and should be technically trained as health educators. Accordingly, it has been decided to establish a course for health educators in the Public Health Institute and it is likely that this course will begin next July for a period of 2 months for each course.
- VI. From the coming November to December, under the auspices of the Welfare Ministry, a course, classified by districts for officials in charge of health education in all prefectures and in A class health centers, and a conference (including school sanitation) are expected to be held. It is requested that by that time, suitable persons should respectively be selected in the district where full-time officials have not been appointed so as to complete its structure.



1950 COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN  
AMOUNT RAISED BY PREFECTURES  
25 November 1950

Prefectures	Goal in yen	Amount Raised in yen	%	As of
Akita	16,000,000.	17,448,642.55	109.1	Nov 17, 50
Fukushima	15,000,000.	16,148,374.02	107.7	" 22 "
Shizuoka	22,500,000.	23,709,508.00	105.4	" 14 "
Mie	13,000,000.	13,237,592.00	181.8	" 21 "
Iwate	15,000,000.	15,201,081.25	101.3	" 22 "
Saitama	25,000,000.	25,016,953.00	100.1	" " "
Niigata	21,500,000.	21,500,000.00	100.0	Oct 31 "
Okayama	16,000,000.	15,834,549.00	98.9	Nov 22 "
Tochigi	15,130,000.	14,975,792.00	98.8	" 20 "
Gifu	18,450,000.	18,065,763.00	97.8	" 14 "
Toyama	13,000,000.	12,431,531.00	95.6	" 21 "
Aichi	56,000,000.	53,399,455.49	95.4	" 14 "
Kumamoto	15,000,000.	14,122,399.00	94.1	" 22 "
Nara	11,000,000.	10,188,399.00	92.6	" " "
Gunma	19,000,000.	17,199,810.00	90.5	" " "
Shiga	9,900,000.	8,712,000.00	88.0	Nov 10 "
Aomori	10,000,000.	8,647,305.74	86.5	" 20 "
Yamanashi	8,310,000.	7,160,568.86	86.2	" 18 "
Yamagata	17,000,000.	14,620,000.00	86.0	" 1 "
Fukui	11,000,000.	9,266,900.00	84.2	Oct 28 "
Miyagi	14,000,000.	11,775,404.00	84.1	Nov 6 "
Fhime	15,000,000.	12,558,337.00	83.7	Oct 31 "
Ibaragi	26,000,000.	20,962,740.00	80.6	Nov 14 "
Shimane	11,000,000.	8,698,660.00	79.1	" 22 "
Wakayama	9,000,000.	6,676,710.00	74.2	" " "
Tokyo	75,000,000.	55,473,181.59	73.9	" 10 "
Nagano	25,000,000.	18,412,612.00	73.7	" 8 "
Kagoshima	10,000,000.	7,374,042.00	73.7	" 10 "
Hyogo	50,000,000.	36,668,481.00	73.3	" 21 "
Chiba	25,000,000.	18,145,201.00	72.6	" 20 "
Oita	12,000,000.	8,690,482.00	72.4	Oct 31 "
Yamaguchi	17,500,000.	12,556,410.00	71.8	Nov 18 "
Kanagawa	50,000,000.	34,936,172.74	69.8	Nov 20 "
Saga	10,000,000.	6,899,688.76	69.0	" " "
Tokushima	7,500,000.	5,100,000.00	68.0	" 22 "
Tottori	5,300,000.	3,551,850.67	67.0	" 20 "
Miyazaki	7,900,000.	5,026,500.00	63.6	Oct 31 "
Ishikawa	15,000,000.	9,455,836.00	63.0	Nov 14 "
Hokkaido	54,400,000.	32,879,033.00	60.4	" 5 "
Fukuoka	65,000,000.	38,784,700.38	59.7	Nov 15 "
Nagasaki	16,000,000.	9,136,115.00	57.1	" 20 "
Kyoto	30,000,000.	16,515,760.75	55.1	" 22 "
Kochi	8,000,000.	4,217,385.00	52.7	" 8 "
Kagawa	10,000,000.	4,997,615.00	50.0	Oct 25 "
Hiroshima	30,000,000.	8,024,693.55	26.7	Nov 14 "
Osaka	65,000,000.	16,035,001.00	24.7	" 21 "
Total	1,011,390,000.	750,439,236.35	74.2%	

Incl. No.3



DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 28 OCTOBER 1950

During the four weeks ended 28 October 1950 the 121/ communicable diseases included in this digest for which reports on deaths as well as cases are available accounted for 5,966 cases and 1,196 deaths. Cases and deaths were both lower2/ than in September when they numbered 16,495 and 3,544 respectively. The 19 additional diseases included herein (not counting the four venereal diseases) accounted for 80,547 cases compared with 97,394 last month. Rates for seven diseases (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, epidemic meningitis, whooping cough, and infectious diarrhea) were lower this month than in both last month and October 1949, while rates for four respiratory diseases (diphtheria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported during any of the three periods. The rabies case rate was the same all three periods. Data for tsutsugamushi, schistosomiasis, and filariasis are not available prior to the current year. Compared with last month the rates for tsutsugamushi and schistosomiasis were lower and for filariasis the same. October rates for the remaining nine diseases fell between those reported for last month and October 1949.

The diphtheria case rate was 55 percent higher this month (13.1) than in September (11.7), and the death rate increased from 0.5 to 0.9. The current case rate was 10 percent higher than that (16.4) recorded for October 1949, but nearly 20 percent lower than in October 1948 (22.3). All but seven prefectures reported higher rates this month than last month. The highest rate for the third successive month was in Miyazaki Prefecture (41.3), well over twice the national average. Rates nearly as high were reported by Shimane (41.5) and Niigata (40.3). No cases of diphtheria were reported in Kochi Prefecture.

The case rate for dysentery this month (61.4) was nearly 60 percent less than in the preceding month (148.7). The death rate decreased from 31.5 to 14.7. The present case rate was the highest October rate recorded since 1946. It was nearly 60 percent greater than that (38.7) for the same month of 1949 and almost four times the corresponding 1948 rate (16.0). Rates were lower this month than last in all prefectures except Yamaguchi, where the rate increased slightly from 31.6 to 32.6. The most notable decrease was in Saitama Prefecture, from 424.5 to 160.1. The highest rate (201.2) was reported by Niigata Prefecture, the lowest (1.7) by Nara. Of the total dysentery this month, 3,769 cases and 908 deaths were listed as bacillary, and the remaining 42 cases and 2 deaths as amebic.

The current typhoid fever case rate (4.7) was 40 percent lower than the September rate (7.3). The death rate (0.5) was also lower than in the preceding month (0.9). This month's case rate was the lowest3/ recorded for October. It was nearly 50 percent below the rate in the same month of last year (8.8) and 60 percent lower than in October 1949 (11.7). There were decreases from last month's rates in 38 prefectures and increases in 6. The two remaining prefectures (Kagoshima and Oita) have reported no cases for three and two months respectively. Five additional prefectures reported no cases in October. The highest rate (11.6) was reported by Mie Prefecture.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever decreased from 3.0 last month to 1.7 currently and the death rate from 0.2 to less than 0.1. The case rate was the lowest3/ on record for October. In October last year and 1948 the rates were 2.3 and 3.2 respectively. Present rates were lower than last month's in more than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures and higher in nine. Among the five remaining prefectures where rates did not change, four have reported no cases for two or more months. An additional ten prefectures reported no current cases. Rates in Aomori (6.4) and Tokyo-to (5.5) were more than three times, and in Fukushima (5.1) exactly three times the national rate.

One typhus fever case was reported currently as against none in September. No deaths have been reported since July. The case rate for October was less than 0.1. The rate in October of last year was 0.1, and in the same month of 1948 it was less than 0.1. The current case occurred in Tokyo-to.



The malarial case rate decreased from 1.4 in September to 0.8 in October, while the death rate increased from 0.1 to 0.2. The present case rate was almost a third of that (2.7) recorded in October 1949 and about a fifth of the rate (4.2) for October 1948. About half (24) of the prefectures reported current rates lower than the September rates, while about a third (16) had rates that were higher. The remaining six prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months. The rate in Shiga Prefecture decreased about 80 percent, from 42.7 to 8.9. Rates from 0.4 to 5.3 were reported by 23 other prefectures, while 22 prefectures reported no cases in October.

The case rate for Japanese "B" encephalitis decreased from 34.6 in September to 4.8 in October, and the death rate from 11.9 to 2.8. Case rates in October of 1949 and 1948 were 5.6 and 2.3 respectively. Rates decreased from September in all but five prefectures. In Yamanashi Prefecture there was an increase from 17.8 to 53.9, in Shizuoka from 18.5 to 48.3, and in Shiga from 1.2 to 5.9. No cases have been reported in Hokkaido during 1950 and none in Nagasaki for two months. Thirteen additional prefectures reported no cases in October. The rates in Yamanashi (53.9) and Shizuoka (48.3) were about ten times as high as the national rate and about three times the next highest prefectural rate (15.1 in Akita).

The case rate for scarlet fever increased from 3.4 last month to 3.8 currently, while the death rate decreased from 0.1 to less than 0.1. During October of last year the case rate was 4.1 and in October 1948 it was 3.0. The majority of the prefectures (27) reported rates higher than in September, while 14 reported lower rates, and five prefectures in southern Japan (Tokushima, Kagawa, Saga, Kumamoto, and Oita) have reported no cases for two or three months. The highest rate this month (14.8) was reported by Shiga Prefecture, nearly four times the national rate, and the rate in Nagano Prefecture (12.4) was more than three times the national. At the other extreme, nine prefectures reported no cases in October.

The epidemic meningitis case rate decreased from 2.1 in September to 0.9 in October, and the death rate from 0.6 to 0.2. The current case rate was the lowest October rate since 1944. Case rates were 1.8 and 1.5 respectively in October 1949 and 1948. More than three-fourths (36) of the prefectures reported rates lower than in September, nine had rates that were higher, and the one remaining prefecture (Nara) had no cases either month. There were 18 other prefectures reporting no cases in October. The highest rate (6.7) was reported by Yamagata Prefecture.

The current measles case rate (19.1) was about 20 percent higher than last month's rate (15.8). It was a third below the rate (28.4) in October of last year, but 14 percent above that in the same period of 1948 (16.7). Although the national case rate increased from September to October, one half (26) of the prefectural rates decreased while 19 increased. The remaining prefecture (Fukuyama) has reported no cases for three months. The increase in the national rate was largely accounted for by Fukui Prefecture where the rate increased from 245.4 to 380.8, the current rate being 20 times the national average. There were also substantial increases in Iwate Prefecture (100.7 to 162.9) and Okayama Prefecture (22.6 to 78.4), with current rates about eight and four times respectively as high as the national. The rate in Saga Prefecture (61.1) was about three times the national, and rates in the 42 remaining prefectures ranged from zero in Wakayama to 42.8 in Hokkaido.

The case rate for whooping cough decreased more than 40 percent from September (138.6) to October (80.7). The present rate was about a third below that (123.2) recorded for October 1949, but about two-thirds above the rate (43.1) in the same month of 1948. Rates decreased in all prefectures except Nara and Osaka where they increased from 15.9 to 28.2 and 71.5 to 74.7 respectively. The most notable decreases were in Fukui (337.1 to 162.2) and Miyazaki (274.2 to 119.2). The highest rate (318.6) was again reported in Toyama Prefecture. The lowest rate this month (24.9) occurred in Oita.



There was a 5 percent increase in the tuberculosis case rate in October (944.8) over September (900.1). The present rate was over half again as in October of last year (604.6) and nearly double the rate in the same month of 1948 (488.6). This increase is believed to be almost entirely due to an increase in case reporting, rather than an actual increase in number of cases. Rates were higher this month than last in 25 prefectures and lower in 21. Nine prefectures reported October rates more than 200.0 higher than in September, with Nara and Kyoto Prefectures reporting the greatest changes, from 221.9 to 757.2 for the former and from 1,309.3 to 1,727.9 for the latter. Only four prefectures (Tokyo-to, Kanagawa, Toyama, and Gumma) reported decreases of more than 200.0. There were four prefectures with rates more than 50 percent above the national average, Kyoto (1,727.9), Osaka (1,690.2), Tokyo-to (1,545.6), and Toyama (1,431.2), and three with rates as much below, Yamaguchi (299.5), Ibaraki (351.0), and Tochigi (377.4). Of the total tuberculosis cases reported this month (58,613), 91 percent (53,166) were designated as respiratory tuberculosis.

The pneumonia case rate (83.4) increased approximately 20 percent over last month (69.2). It was slightly higher than the October 1949 rate (81.7) and more than 60 percent greater than that (51.2) recorded for October 1948. Compared with last month, rates were higher currently in 29 prefectures, lower in 16, and the same in 1. The most notable changes were all increases and occurred in Niigata (70.1 to 151.8), Saga (162.3 to 244.3), Shiga (84.1 to 149.6), and Toyama (338.8 to 404.1). The current rate in Toyama Prefecture (404.1) was nearly five times the national rate, and that in Saga (244.3) about three times. At the other extreme, the rate in Yamaguchi Prefecture (29.2) was 65 percent below the national rate.

The case rate for influenza increased from 0.3 in September to 6.1 in October. Rates in October 1949 and 1948 were 0.6 and 0.9 respectively. Over half (26) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months, thirteen prefectures reported increases and seven decreases. The rate in Saga Prefecture was 492.8, and the number of cases (355) represented 93 percent of the national total. Rates in the 12 additional prefectures reporting current cases ranged from 0.3 to 5.3.

The poliomyelitis case rate this month (4.8) was a fifth below that for the preceding month (6.0). It was about the same as the October 1949 rate (4.5) but nearly four times that (1.3) for the same period of 1948. About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures reported lower rates this month than last, while a third (16) had higher rates. Current rates in Ehime (12.2) and Tokushima (11.9) were about two and a half times the national average. Four prefectures reported no cases.

The current case rate for tetanus (2.7) was about the same as the rate last month (2.6) and in October 1949 (2.8), but higher than in October 1948 (2.3). About half (22) of the prefectures reported lower rates currently, 20 reported higher, and 3 the same rates as last month. The remaining prefecture (Shimane) has reported no cases for three months. Nara and Iwate Prefectures also reported no cases in October. As in September, the highest rate (9.7) was reported by Chiba Prefecture.

The current case rate for puerperal infection (1.2) was higher than the September 1950 rate (0.9) but lower than the rates in October 1949 and 1948 (1.4 both months). Higher rates were reported this month than in September by 27 prefectures and lower by 13. The six remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months. Six additional prefectures reported no current cases. As in September, the highest rate (6.5) was reported by Toyama Prefecture, over five times the national average.

The rabies case rate has remained the same (0.1) for five months. It was also 0.1 in October of last year, but in the same period of 1948 it was less than 0.1. Current cases were reported by Saitama (1.3) and Kanagawa (0.6).

There was a slight decrease in the case rate for leprosy (0.8) from last month (0.9). The present rate was higher than in October 1949 (0.6) and 1948



(0.5). No cases have been reported for two or more months in 18 prefectures, rates increased over September in 15 and decreased in 13. In the 20 prefectures reporting current cases, rates ranged from 0.6 to 5.9.

The trachoma case rate was 30 percent higher in October (152.9) than it was in September (118.0). It was 12 percent less than that (173.4) recorded for October 1949, but 13 percent above the October 1943 rate (135.6). More than half (25) of the prefectures reported higher current rates and the remaining 21 lower. Prefectural case rates ranged from 23.9 in Kochi to 667.4 in Yamagata.

The case rate for infectious diarrhea this month was less than 0.1 compared with 0.1 in September 1950 and October 1949 and 0.2 in October 1943. All current cases were reported by Tochigi Prefecture where the rate was 1.7.

The case rate for tsutsugamushi was 0.1 in October compared with 0.2 last month. Cases occurred in Niigata (1.6) and Akita (1.0).

The schistosomiasis case rate decreased from 3.0 in September to 1.6 in October. The rate in Yamanashi was 114.2, Saga 29.2, Hiroshima 1.9, Fukuoka 1.6, and Kumamoto 0.7.

The filariasis case rate has remained the same for three months (0.2). Three-fourths (34) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two months or longer, seven reported higher and five lower rates. Current rates ranged from 0.2 in Tokyo to 2.5 in Miyazaki. Five of the eight prefectures reporting cases were on the island of Kyushu.

There were 25,442 cases of the four venereal diseases in October compared with 31,677 cases last month<sup>2/</sup>. Rates for syphilis and chancroid were lower than in either last month or October of last year, while current rates for gonorrhea were higher than in either of the other two periods. The present rate for lymphogranuloma venereum was about the same as in the other periods.

The case rate for syphilis in October (143.4) was slightly lower than it was in September (145.3). It was 35 percent lower than the rate recorded for October of last year, and over 40 percent below that (242.8) for the same month of 1943. Prefectural rates ranged from 56.3 to 421.8.

The gonorrhea case rate (245.6) increased slightly over last month (241.6). It was 14 percent higher than the rate (215.5) recorded for October 1949 and 9 percent higher than in the corresponding 1943 period (225.0). Prefectural rates this month ranged from 53.8 to 1,230.5.

The chancroid case rate (20.6) was slightly lower than the rates for last month (21.0) and October of last year (23.1) and nearly 50 percent below the corresponding 1943 rate (38.1). The current prefectural rates ranged from 1.2 to 130.6.

The rate for lymphogranuloma venereum was 0.5 currently and in October of last year. The rate was 0.6 in September 1950 and October 1943. In the 15 prefectures reporting cases, rates ranged from 0.3 to 3.6.

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Footnotes:

- 1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, cholera, and plague.
- 2/ October 1950 was a four week period. September 1950, October 1949, and October 1943 were five week periods. Rates for 1949 and 1950 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1949, while rates for 1943 are based on the estimated population as of 1 July 1943. Comparisons of data should be based upon rates rather than numbers when there are differences in either the time period or the base population.
- 3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1923-1934 inclusive.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
MONTH ENDED 28 October 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				LYSANTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	51	16.4	2	0.6	56	18.0	11	3.5
AOMORI	21	22.3	1	1.1	9	9.6	1	1.1
IWATE	22	22.0	-	-	37	37.0	12	12.0
MILAGI	23	18.6	-	-	87	70.5	22	17.8
AKITA	33	33.2	-	-	62	62.5	11	11.1
YAMAGATA	24	23.0	-	-	46	44.2	5	4.8
FUKUSHIMA	42	26.8	7	4.5	72	45.9	29	18.5
IBARAKI	8	5.1	2	1.3	67	42.4	32	20.2
TOCHIGI	19	15.8	-	-	118	97.9	35	29.0
GUMMA	14	11.3	2	1.6	107	86.0	35	28.1
SAITAMA	22	13.3	-	-	264	160.1	71	43.1
CHIBA	6	3.6	3	1.8	118	71.3	56	33.8
TOKYO	47	11.2	3	0.7	638	152.3	102	24.3
KANAGAWA	11	6.1	-	-	229	127.8	32	17.9
NIIGATA	76	40.3	3	1.6	379	201.2	64	34.0
TOYAMA	26	33.7	2	2.6	44	57.0	5	6.5
ISHIKAWA	22	30.2	-	-	72	98.8	14	19.2
FUKUI	15	26.4	-	-	15	26.4	2	3.5
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	4	6.3	1	1.6
NAGANO	17	10.6	1	0.6	21	13.1	12	7.5
GIFU	15	12.7	-	-	45	38.2	15	12.7
SHIZUOKA	17	9.1	1	0.5	175	94.0	33	17.7
AICHI	38	15.2	-	-	161	64.5	50	20.0
NIE	12	10.7	2	1.8	36	32.1	11	9.8
SHIGA	6	8.9	-	-	2	3.0	1	1.5
KYOTO	28	20.3	2	1.4	62	44.9	11	8.0
OSAKA	48	17.7	-	-	178	65.5	29	10.7
HYOGO	26	10.6	1	0.4	150	61.4	32	13.1
NARA	8	13.3	-	-	1	1.7	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	7	9.2	-	-	3	4.0	1	1.3
TOTTORI	5	10.9	1	2.2	9	19.6	5	10.9
SHIMANE	29	41.5	-	-	25	35.8	9	12.9
OKAYAMA	12	9.4	-	-	28	21.9	14	11.0
HIROSHIMA	40	25.3	1	0.6	49	31.0	17	10.7
YAMAGUCHI	34	29.2	-	-	38	32.6	18	15.5
TOKUSHIMA	13	19.3	2	3.0	15	22.3	13	19.3
KAGAWA	3	4.2	-	-	50	69.2	12	16.6
EHIME	22	19.2	1	0.9	54	47.1	15	13.1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	11	16.4	8	11.9
FUKUOKA	76	29.7	1	0.4	120	46.8	24	9.4
SAGA	23	31.9	1	1.4	7	9.7	2	2.8
NAGASAKI	26	21.5	-	-	32	26.4	-	-
KUMAMOTO	23	16.7	2	1.4	39	28.2	8	5.8
OITA	30	31.1	2	2.1	27	28.0	9	9.3
MIYAZAKI	34	41.8	4	4.9	15	18.4	10	12.3
KAGOSHIMA	45	32.9	7	5.1	24	24.9	10	7.3
*Oct 1950	1,120	18.1	54	0.9	3,811	61.4	910	14.7
**Sep 1950	905	11.7	40	0.5	11,532	148.7	2,442	31.5
**Oct 1949	1,273	16.4	100	1.4	3,000	38.7	569	3.2

See footnotes at end of table



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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				Para.TYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	23	7.4	3	1.0	12	3.9	1	0.3
AOMORI	2	8.5	1	1.1	6	6.4	-	-
IWATE	2	2.0	1	1.0	3	3.0	-	-
MIYAGI	13	10.5	2	1.6	5	4.1	-	-
AKITA	5	5.0	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.8	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	3	1.9	-	-	8	5.1	-	-
IBARAKI	9	5.7	1	0.6	7	4.4	-	-
TOCHIGI	6	5.0	2	1.7	1	0.8	-	-
GUIMA	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	6	3.6	-	-	2	1.2	-	-
CHIBA	11	6.6	2	1.2	1	0.6	-	-
TOKYO	30	7.2	4	1.0	23	5.5	-	-
KANAGAWA	9	5.0	1	0.6	4	2.2	-	-
NIIGATA	17	9.0	1	0.5	3	1.6	-	-
TOYAMA	5	6.5	-	-	-	-	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	5	6.9	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
FUKUI	3	5.3	-	-	2	3.5	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
NAKANO	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	12	10.2	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	8	4.3	1	0.5	1	0.5	-	-
AICHI	11	4.4	2	0.8	3	1.2	-	-
MIE	13	11.6	1	0.9	2	1.8	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	22	8.1	2	0.7	2	0.7	-	-
HYOGO	15	6.1	2	0.8	2	0.8	-	-
NARA	4	6.6	2	3.3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.6	1	1.3	1	1.3	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	7	4.4	-	-	2	1.3	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	4	3.4	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	3.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-
KAGAWA	4	5.5	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
EHIME	4	3.5	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	8	3.1	-	-	2	0.8	-	-
SAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAGSAMI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-	2	2.5	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
*Oct								
1950	292	4.7	33	0.5	104	1.7	3	0.0
**Sep								
1950	607	7.8	70	0.9	233	3.0	12	0.2
**Oct								
1949	684	8.8	90	1.3	175	2.3	10	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Rates	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
RIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTO	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIZUZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
*Oct				
1950	1	0.0	-	-
**Sep				
1950	-	-	-	-
**Oct				
1949	5	0.1	3	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 28 October 1950  
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	5	5.3	7	7.4
IWATE	-	-	-	-	7	7.0	1	1.0
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	15	12.2	6	4.9
AKITA	1	1.0	1	1.0	15	15.1	6	6.0
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	8	7.7	10	9.6
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	11	7.0	5	3.2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	2	1.7
GUMMA	2	1.6	2	1.6	-	-	3	2.4
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	3	1.8
CHIBA	3	1.8	-	-	2	1.2	-	-
TOKYO	6	1.4	1	0.2	4	1.0	7	1.7
KANAGAWA	3	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	0.5	-	-	10	5.3	5	2.7
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.7	-	-	-	-	2	2.7
FUKUI	3	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	34	53.9	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	18	11.2	12	7.5
GIFU	-	-	1	0.8	-	-	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	90	48.3	34	18.3
AICHI	1	0.4	-	-	4	1.6	1	0.4
MIE	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	1	0.9
Shiga	6	3.9	-	-	4	5.9	2	3.0
KYOTO	3	2.2	-	-	11	8.0	3	2.2
OSAKA	3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	0.4	3	1.2	13	5.3
NAHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTO	1	2.2	-	-	2	4.4	1	2.2
SHIMANE	1	1.4	-	-	2	2.9	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	1	0.3	-	-	12	9.4	7	5.5
HU OSHIMA	2	1.3	1	0.6	4	2.5	8	5.1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	8	6.9	8	6.9
OKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.0
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	3	2.6
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	5	7.5	4	6.0
FUKUOKA	2	0.8	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.8
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJIKOTO	1	0.7	1	0.7	9	6.5	6	4.3
OKITA	1	1.0	2	2.1	1	1.0	1	1.0
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	2	2.5	2	2.5
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.5	-	-	1	0.7	2	1.5

*Oct								
1950	52	0.3	10	0.2	295	4.8	172	2.8
**Sep								
1950	109	1.4	8	0.1	2,682	34.6	925	11.9
**Oct								
1949	211	2.7	6	0.1	436	5.6	169	2.4

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	11	3.5	-	-	3	1.0	-	-
AOMORI	4	4.2	-	-	2	2.1	-	-
IVATE	2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MITYAGI	4	3.2	-	-	3	2.4	-	-
AKITA	3	3.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	-	-	7	6.7	2	1.9
FUKUSHIMA	9	5.7	-	-	2	1.3	1	0.6
IBARA	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	3	2.4	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
SAITAMA	5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	1.2	-	-	1	0.6	3	1.8
TOKYO	32	7.6	-	-	7	1.7	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	11	6.1	-	-	3	1.7	2	1.1
NIIGATA	6	3.2	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
FUKUI	3	5.3	-	-	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	20	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	8	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	3	1.6	-	-
AICHI	14	5.6	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4
RIE	6	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	10	14.8	-	-	2	3.0	-	-
KYOTO	9	6.5	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OSAKA	26	9.6	-	-	3	1.1	1	0.4
HYOGO	10	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAHA	2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAKAYAMA	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	1	2.2	-	-	2	4.4	-	-
SHIMANE	4	5.7	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIFOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	8	3.1	-	-	2	0.8	1	0.4
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	-	-	2	2.5	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-

*Oct 1950	234	3.8	1	0.0	57	0.9	13	0.2
**Sep 1950	264	3.4	4	0.1	162	2.1	43	0.6
**Oct 1949	319	4.1	3	0.0	137	1.8	38	0.5

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	133	42.8	269	86.5
AOMORI	4	4.2	82	87.0
IVATE	163	162.9	52	52.0
MIYAGI	29	23.5	83	67.2
AKITA	22	22.2	67	67.5
YAMAGATA	32	30.7	50	48.0
FUKUSHIMA	13	8.3	74	47.2
IBARA	1	0.6	44	27.8
TOCHIGI	3	2.5	99	82.2
GUMMA	6	4.8	77	61.9
SAITAMA	27	16.4	264	160.1
CHIBA	4	2.4	56	33.8
TOKYO	81	19.3	255	60.9
KANAGAWA	21	11.7	125	69.7
NIIGATA	39	20.7	291	154.5
TOYAMA	4	5.2	246	318.6
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	67	92.0
FUKUI	26	380.8	92	162.2
YAMANASHI	5	7.9	22	34.9
NAGANO	22	13.7	227	141.1
GIFU	11	9.3	74	62.8
SHIZUOKA	17	9.1	98	52.6
AICHI	23	9.2	116	46.5
MIIE	1	0.9	111	98.9
SHIGA	1	1.5	125	185.2
KYOTO	7	5.1	97	70.3
OSAKA	5	1.8	203	74.7
HYOGO	26	10.6	136	55.7
NARA	1	1.7	17	28.2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	35	46.2
TOTTOPI	1	2.2	40	87.2
SHIMANE	3	4.3	62	88.7
OKAYAMA	100	78.4	75	58.8
HIFOSHIMA	1	0.6	122	77.1
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	58	49.8
TOKUSHIMA	6	8.9	21	31.2
KAGAWA	4	5.5	81	112.1
EHIME	33	28.8	132	115.2
KOCHI	4	6.0	26	38.8
FUKUOKA	49	19.1	263	102.7
SAGA	44	61.1	119	165.2
NAGASAKI	11	9.1	107	88.4
KUMAMOTO	1	0.7	159	115.1
OITA	2	2.1	24	24.9
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	97	119.2
KAGOSHIMA	5	3.7	65	47.6
*Oct				
1950	1,184	19.1	5,005	80.7
**Sep				
1950	1,229	15.8	10,745	138.6
**Oct				
1949	2,199	28.4	9,557	123.2

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PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	3,667	1,179.2	253	81.4
HONORI	578	613.5	109	115.7
IWATE	712	711.4	177	176.8
MIYAGI	906	733.9	117	94.8
AKITA	706	711.2	102	102.7
YAMAGATA	776	745.2	94	90.3
FUKUSHIMA	755	481.7	74	47.2
IBARAKI	555	351.0	85	53.8
TOCHIGI	455	377.6	51	42.3
GUNMA	635	510.3	128	102.9
SAITAMA	1,486	901.2	351	212.9
CHIBA	1,399	845.1	78	47.1
TOKYO	6,476	1,545.6	162	38.7
KANAGAWA	2,257	1,259.3	160	89.3
NIIGATA	1,472	781.5	286	151.8
TOYAMA	1,105	1,431.2	312	404.1
ISHIKAWA	553	759.2	77	105.7
FUKUI	621	1,094.9	64	112.8
YAMANASHI	187	296.5	43	68.2
NAGANO	654	531.0	212	131.8
GIFU	1,446	1,226.2	91	77.2
SHIZUOKA	1,431	768.7	100	53.7
AICHI	2,565	1,028.0	145	58.1
MIIE	853	760.1	63	56.1
SHIGA	728	1,078.5	101	149.6
KYOTO	2,385	1,727.9	69	50.0
OSAKA	4,595	1,690.2	130	47.8
HYOGO	2,971	1,216.9	133	54.5
NARA	456	757.2	26	43.2
WAKAYAMA	737	972.4	52	68.6
TOTTORI	358	780.8	38	82.9
SHIMANE	505	722.7	30	42.9
OKAYAMA	1,107	867.3	98	76.8
HIROSHIMA	1,330	840.6	103	65.1
YAMAGUCHI	914	785.0	34	29.2
TOKUSHIMA	379	563.7	37	55.0
KAGAWA	495	685.2	51	70.6
EHIME	808	705.4	154	134.4
KOCHI	343	511.9	31	46.3
FUKUOKA	2,689	1,049.6	138	53.9
SAGA	716	994.0	176	244.3
NAGASAKI	1,286	1,062.1	67	55.3
KUMMOTO	1,037	750.8	154	111.5
OITA	726	753.6	37	38.4
MIYAZAKI	735	903.0	113	138.8
KAGOSHIMA	863	631.7	67	49.0
*Oct 1950	5,613	944.8	5,173	83.4
**Sep 1950	69,797	900.1	5,369	69.2
**Oct 1949	46,883	604.6	6,330	81.7

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	23	7.4
AOMORI	-	-	1	1.1
IWATE	-	-	7	7.0
MIYAGI	-	-	9	7.3
AKITA	-	-	4	4.0
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	4.8
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	6.4
IBARAKI	-	-	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	5.8
GUMMA	1	0.8	11	8.8
SAITAMA	6	3.6	13	7.9
CHIBA	2	1.2	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	18	4.3
KANAGAWA	-	-	11	6.1
NIIGATA	1	0.5	10	5.3
TOYAMA	1	1.3	7	9.1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	5.3	2	3.5
YAMANAHI	-	-	1	1.6
NAAGANO	-	-	2	1.2
GIFU	-	-	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	8	4.3
AICHI	1	0.4	4	1.6
MI	-	-	12	10.7
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	30	11.0
HYOGO	-	-	6	2.5
MI	-	-	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	2	2.6	4	5.3
TOTTORI	-	-	1	2.2
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	-	-	4	3.1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	4.3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	11.9
KAGAWA	-	-	5	6.9
EHIME	6	5.2	14	12.2
KOCHI	-	-	3	4.5
FUKUOKA	-	-	14	5.5
SAGA	355	492.8	3	4.2
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	1	0.7	7	5.1
OITA	-	-	11	11.4
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	7.4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	1.5
*Oct				
1950	381	6.1	295	4.8
**Sep				
1950	24	0.3	469	6.0
**Oct				
1949	43	0.6	352	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	4	1.3	6	1.9
AOMORI	2	2.1	3	3.2
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	5	4.1	1	0.8
AKITA	3	3.0	2	2.0
YAMAGATA	4	3.8	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-
IBARAKI	6	3.8	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	4	3.3	1	0.8
GUMMA	2	1.6	2	1.6
SAITAMA	6	3.6	4	2.4
CHIBA	16	9.7	-	-
TOKYO	7	1.7	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	3	1.7	-	-
NIIGATA	7	3.7	5	2.7
TOYAMA	5	6.5	5	6.5
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	1	1.4
FUKUI	1	1.8	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	2	3.2
NAGANO	4	2.5	1	0.6
GIFU	1	0.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	5	2.7	1	0.5
AICHI	5	2.0	3	1.2
MIE	5	4.5	1	0.9
SHIGA	1	1.5	1	1.5
KYOTO	3	2.2	1	0.7
OSAKA	10	3.7	1	0.4
HYOGO	5	2.0	4	1.6
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.6	-	-
TOTTORI	2	4.4	1	2.2
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	3	2.4	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.3	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.4	1	1.4
EHIME	2	1.7	2	1.7
KOCHI	2	3.0	-	-
FUKUOKA	9	3.5	6	2.3
SAGA	1	1.4	2	2.8
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	6	4.3	2	1.4
OITA	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	7	8.6	2	2.5
KAGOSHIMA	7	5.1	4	2.9
*Oct				
1950	167	2.7	74	1.2
**Sep				
1950	203	2.6	66	0.9
**Oct				
1949	221	2.8	107	1.4

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PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	2	0.6
AOMORI	-	-	1	1.1
IWATE	-	-	2	2.0
MIZU	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	1.8	1	0.6
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
CHAGAMA	1	0.6	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1.4
FUKUI	-	-	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	1.6
AICHI	-	-	6	2.4
MIE	-	-	2	1.8
SHIGA	-	-	4	5.9
KYOTO	-	-	4	2.9
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	4	1.6
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	1.5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	1.6
SGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	1.7
FUKUOKA	-	-	3	2.2
OITA	-	-	3	3.1
MIZU	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	0.7
*Oct				
1950	4	0.1	48	0.8
**3ep				
1950	6	0.1	66	0.9
**Oct				
1949	11	0.1	50	0.6

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PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1,152	370.4	-	-
AOMORI	242	256.8	-	-
IWATE	278	277.7	-	-
MIYAGI	358	290.0	-	-
AKITA	425	428.1	-	-
YAMAGATA	695	667.4	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	109	69.5	-	-
IBARAKI	213	134.7	-	-
TOCHIGI	44	36.5	2	1.7
GUMMA	447	359.2	-	-
SAITAMA	473	286.8	-	-
CHIBA	132	79.7	-	-
TOKYO	415	99.0	-	-
KANAGAWA	199	111.0	-	-
NIIGATA	140	74.3	-	-
TOYAMA	134	173.6	-	-
ISHIKAWA	100	137.3	-	-
FUKUI	66	116.4	-	-
YAMANASHI	85	134.8	-	-
NAGANO	136	84.6	-	-
GIFU	151	128.0	-	-
SHIZUOKA	305	163.8	-	-
AICHI	253	101.4	-	-
MIE	88	70.4	-	-
SHIGA	37	54.8	-	-
KYOTO	103	74.6	-	-
OSAKA	301	110.7	-	-
HYOGO	266	109.0	-	-
NARA	47	78.0	-	-
WAKAYAMA	126	166.3	-	-
TOTTORI	23	50.2	-	-
SHIMANE	80	114.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	146	114.4	-	-
HIROSHIMA	137	86.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	82	70.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	31	46.1	-	-
KAGAWA	65	90.0	-	-
EHIME	62	54.1	-	-
KOCHI	16	23.9	-	-
FUKUOKA	475	185.4	-	-
SAGA	288	399.8	-	-
NAGASAKI	59	48.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	118	85.4	-	-
OITA	225	233.5	-	-
MIYAZAKI	90	110.6	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	68	49.8	-	-
*Oct 1950	9,435	152.9	2	0.0
**Sep 1950	9,152	118.0	9	0.1
**Oct 1949	13,447	173.4	6	0.1

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PREFECTURE	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASES		SCHISTOSOMIASIS	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOYKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIZAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA/KI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	1.6	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	72	114.2
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1.9
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	1.6
SAGA	-	-	21	29.2
NEGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KULAMOTO	-	-	1	0.7
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
*Oct				
1950	4	0.1	101	1.6
**Sep				
1950	18	0.2	229	3.0
**Oct				
1949	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	FILARIASIS	
	Cases	
	Number	Rate
HONMAIDO	-	-
AOMORI	-	-
IWATE	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-
AKITA	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-
GUMMA	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-
CHIBA	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-
FUKUI	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6
NAGANO	-	-
GIFU	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-
AICHI	-	-
MIE	-	-
SHIGA	-	-
KYOTO	-	-
OSAKA	-	-
HYOGO	1	0.4
NARA	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-
TOHUSHIMA	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-
EHIME	-	-
KOCHI	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4
NAAGASAKI	1	0.3
KUMMOTO	1	0.7
OITA	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5
KAGOSHIMA	3	2.2
*Oct 1950	11	0.2
**Sep 1950	12	0.2
**Sep 1949	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.



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Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	519	166.9	1,186	381.4
AOMORI	53	56.3	105	111.4
IWATE	72	71.9	108	107.9
MIYAGI	113	91.5	148	119.9
AKITA	143	144.0	94	94.7
YAMAGATA	101	97.0	65	62.4
FUJUSHIMA	152	97.0	179	114.2
IBARA	92	58.2	85	53.8
TOCHIGI	131	108.7	145	120.3
GUNMA	124	99.7	173	139.0
SAITAMA	126	76.4	149	90.4
CHIBA	145	87.6	193	116.6
TOKYO	468	111.7	1,309	312.4
KANAGAWA	756	421.8	2,295	1,280.5
NIIGATA	220	116.8	164	87.1
TOYAMA	171	221.5	131	169.7
ISHIKAWA	72	98.8	86	118.1
FUKUI	43	75.8	111	195.7
YAMANASHI	28	44.4	53	84.0
NAGANO	114	70.9	120	74.6
GIFU	102	86.5	193	163.7
SHIZUOKA	190	102.1	284	152.6
AICHI	309	123.8	424	169.9
MIE	112	99.8	132	117.6
SHIGA	58	85.9	115	170.4
KYOTO	287	207.9	485	351.4
OSAKA	601	221.1	390	143.5
HYOGO	306	125.3	430	176.1
NARA	75	124.5	91	151.1
WAKAYAMA	113	149.1	225	296.9
TOTTORI	69	150.5	101	220.3
SHIMANE	51	73.0	53	75.8
OKAYAMA	244	191.2	178	139.5
HIROSHIMA	271	171.3	630	398.2
YAMAGUCHI	267	229.3	586	503.3
TOKUSHIMA	88	130.9	115	171.1
KAGAWA	127	175.8	163	225.6
EHIME	125	109.1	111	96.9
KOCHI	91	135.8	125	186.6
FUKUOKA	821	320.5	2,178	850.2
SAGA	169	234.6	198	274.9
NAGASAKI	351	289.9	381	314.7
KUMAMOTO	153	110.8	226	163.6
OITA	110	114.2	246	255.3
MIYAZAKI	62	76.2	132	162.2
KAGOSHIMA	100	73.2	144	105.4
*Oct				
1950	8,895	143.4	15,235	245.6
**Sep				
1950	11,268	145.3	18,738	241.6
**Oct				
1949	17,035	219.7	16,713	215.5

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	49	15.8	1	0.3
AOMORI	10	10.6	-	-
IWATE	5	5.0	-	-
IYAGI	2	1.6	-	-
AKITA	7	7.1	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	10	6.4	-	-
IBARA	10	6.3	-	-
TOCHIGI	8	6.6	-	-
GUMMA	12	9.6	-	-
SAITAMA	8	4.9	1	0.6
CHIBA	19	11.5	1	0.6
TOKYO	138	32.9	6	1.4
KANAGAWA	234	130.6	2	1.1
NIIGATA	15	8.0	1	0.5
TOYAMA	15	19.4	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.7	-	-
FUKUI	8	14.1	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	3	1.9	1	0.6
GIFU	37	31.4	-	-
SHIZUOKA	19	10.2	-	-
AICHI	35	14.0	1	0.4
MIE	17	15.1	-	-
SHIGA	15	22.2	-	-
KYOTO	99	71.7	5	3.6
OSAKA	80	29.4	3	1.1
HYOGO	56	22.9	4	1.6
NARA	25	41.5	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	21	27.7	-	-
TOTTORI	3	6.5	-	-
SHIMANE	6	8.6	-	-
OKAYAMA	16	12.5	-	-
HIROSHIMA	49	31.0	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	22	18.9	2	1.7
TOKUSHIMA	3	4.5	-	-
KAGAWA	15	20.8	-	-
EHIME	5	4.4	-	-
KOCHI	11	16.4	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	122	47.6	-	-
SAGA	11	15.3	-	-
NAGASAKI	27	22.3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	3.6	-	-
OITA	14	14.5	1	1.0
MIZUZAKI	1	1.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	7	5.1	-	-
*Oct				
1950	1,281	20.6	31	0.5
**Sep				
1950	1,626	21.0	45	0.6
**Oct				
1949	1,795	23.1	38	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.



FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for smallpox, cholera, or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: one asterisk (\*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (\*\*) a five week period.
3. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1949 and 1950 rates are based upon the estimated population of July 1949.
4. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
5. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
6. "NA" indicates that data are not available.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN  
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 4 NOVEMBER 1950

During the forty-fourth week, ended 4 November 1950, there were 17,371 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 19,773 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for 13 diseases (diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, Japanese 'B' encephalitis, epidemic meningitis, whooping cough, pneumonia, poliomyelitis, tetanus, puerperal infection, leprosy, and infectious diarrhea) were lower this week than in both last week and the forty-fourth week of last year, while totals for smallpox and scarlet fever were higher currently. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week, or in the forty-fourth week of 1949. No cases of tsutsugamushi were reported either this week or last week, and there were fewer current cases of schistosomiasis and filariasis than last week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining seven diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-fourth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (283) were 9 percent fewer than in the preceding week (310). Deaths, on the other hand, increased from 18 to 23. The present number of cases was 13 percent less than that (325) recorded for the same week of last year and 23 percent below the corresponding 1948 figure (366). Over half (25) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, about a third (16) had more, while the remaining five stayed the same. There were four prefectures with no cases this week while, at the other extreme, Kagoshima reported 20. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.2 and 14.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 1.1.

The number of dysentery cases this week (476) was almost 40 percent less than last week (783). There was a decrease in deaths from 197 to 129. The present case figure was over 75 percent higher than that (269) recorded for the same week of last year and almost three and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (140). There were decreases from last week in 29 prefectures, increases in 8, and 7 stayed the same. The remaining two prefectures (Nara and Shiga) have reported no cases for 4 and 3 weeks respectively. Two other prefectures (Yakayama and Kagoshima) also reported no cases this week, 41 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 36, while the remaining prefecture (Toyama) with 117 cases accounted for one-fourth of the total. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 465 cases and all 129 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 11 cases amoebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 30.7 and 69.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.3 and 14.6.

There were 56 cases of typhoid fever and 6 deaths this week compared with 75 cases and 7 deaths last week. This week's figure was 51 percent below that (115) recorded for the same period of last year and 57 percent less than the corresponding 1948 total (131). Decreases occurred in 17 of the prefectures, increases in 13, and no change in 9. No cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 7. Tokyo-to with 11 cases accounted for one-fifth of the total, and 26 additional prefectures reported from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.6 and 6.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 25 last week to 23 currently, and no deaths were reported during either period. There were 24 cases last year at this time and 43 in the same week of 1948. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in almost two thirds (30) of the prefectures. Cases increased in 7, decreased in 6, and stayed the same in 3 prefectures. This week's cases occurred in about one-fifth (9) of the prefectures, from one to six in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.3 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The one case of smallpox reported in Nagasaki Prefecture was the first to



occur since the middle of July, and no deaths have occurred so far this year. There were also no cases during the forty-fourth weeks of last year and of 1948. The current and cumulative case rates as of 4 November 1950 were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

No typhus fever cases were reported this week compared with one last week, and no deaths since July. There were 2 cases reported in the forty-fourth weeks of 1949 and 1 case in 1948. The cumulative case and death rates as of 4 November 1950 were 1.4 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were 14 malaria cases reported this week compared with 7 last week. The number of deaths decreased from 2 to 1. During the forty-fourth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 20 and 52 cases respectively. Almost two-thirds (29) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Eleven prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, five fewer, and one stayed the same. Twelve prefectures accounted for this week's 14 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.4 respectively, the corresponding death rates both 0.1.

Japanese "B" encephalitis cases (11) decreased by 88 percent from last week (90). There was also a large decrease in the number of deaths, from 47 to 9. Cases numbered 13 during the forty-fourth week of last year and 14 in the same period of 1948. There have been no cases reported in about three-fourths (34) of the prefectures for two weeks or longer. There were decreases in 7 prefectures, increases in 4, and 1 remained the same. The greatest decrease was in Shizuoka where cases dropped from 63 last to none this week. Six prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 7.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 2.5.

The number of scarlet fever cases remained almost the same, 77 this week and 75 last week. There were no deaths this week whereas there was one reported last week. There were 74 cases in the corresponding week of 1949 and 57 cases in the same period of 1948. More prefectures reported decreases (16) than increases (13), and 2 remained the same. There were 15 prefectures with no cases for two or more weeks. The 21 prefectures having cases reported from one to fourteen each. Current and cumulative case rates were 5.0 and 6.3 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 11 epidemic meningitis cases and 3 deaths reported this week compared with 19 cases and 1 death last week. During the forty-fourth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 15 and 8 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in over half (26) of the prefectures for two weeks or longer. Increases over last week were shown by 6 prefectures all in Hokkaido or the Tohoku area, and decreases were shown by 12 prefectures. Numbers stayed the same in the remaining 2. All but two of the current cases (one each in Hiroshima and Fukuoka) were reported in Hokkaido and the five prefectures of the Tohoku area, from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.6 respectively, corresponding death rates 0.2 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases was 64 percent more this week (474) than last week (289). It was 12 percent below the figure (536) recorded for the like period of 1949 but 55 percent more than in the corresponding week of 1948 (306). There were increases in 21, decreases in 12 prefectures, and no change in 2. Ten prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Tokyo-to had the most outstanding increase, from 16 to 97 cases. Tokyo-to (97) and Hokkaido (78) together had more than one-third of the current cases. In the other 29 prefectures reporting this week, cases ranged from one to 46 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 30.6 and 73.9 respectively.



Whooping cough cases (813) decreased about 70 percent from last week (1,013). They were 44 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (1,456) but 33 percent above the corresponding 1943 total (617). Twenty-eight prefectures reported decreases from last week, 17 had increases, and 1 remained the same. The largest change was a decrease in Saitama from 71 to 15. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 2 in Tokushima to 64 in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 52.7 and 166.7 respectively.

There were 11,134 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 12,967 cases last week, a decrease of 14 percent. Cases in the present week were 34 percent greater than those (8,310) in the same period of 1949 and 60 percent above the total (6,941) for the corresponding 1943 week. Changes from last week included 27 prefectures with decreases and 18 with increases. One remained the same. The most outstanding change was a decrease in Osaka (from 1,014 cases to 659), while three additional prefectures (Kyoto, Shizuoka, and Tokyo-to) reported decreases of more than 150 each. Tokyo-to continued to report the greatest number of cases (1,303), over a tenth of the total. In the remaining 45 prefectures cases ranged from 39 (Fukui) to 600 (Hyogo). Ninety-one percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (10,152). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 717.9 and 653.0 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (1,341) was slightly lower than in the preceding week (1,366). It was 5 percent lower than the figure (1,417) for the same week of last year but over 40 percent above that (824) for the corresponding period of 1943. There were increases from last week in half (23) of the prefectures, decreases in 22, and no change in the remaining one. The prefectural case figures this week ranged from 3 in Shimane to 66 in Saitama. The current and cumulative case rates were 86.5 and 130.2 respectively.

There were 293 cases of influenza reported this week, a decrease of 18 percent from last week (357). During the forty-fourth weeks of 1949 and 1943 there were 23 and 26 respectively. About three-fourths (34) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, eight had more cases currently, and four less. All but 10 percent of this week's cases were reported by Saga Prefecture (265), with Saga-gun accounting for 176 of these cases, Fujitsu gun 52, Nishimatsunura gun 19, Saga city 14, and Kishima gun the remaining 4. Nine additional prefectures reported from 1 to 14 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.9 and 31.5 respectively.

Polio-myelitis cases (45) decreased from last week (57). There were 44 cases last year at this time and 22 during the same period of 1943. Decreases from last week occurred in 17 prefectures, increases in 11, no change in 6, while no cases have been reported for at least two weeks in the remaining 12. Twenty-two prefectures currently reported from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 4.2 respectively.

There were 29 cases of tetanus this week compared with 43 last week and 31 and 24 cases respectively during the forty-fourth weeks of 1949 and 1943. There were decreases in 16 prefectures, increases in 10, no change in 5, and no cases reported for 2 weeks or more in the remaining 15. Cases this week occurred in slightly over one-third (17) of the prefectures, from 1 to 4 in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.9 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases decreased from 15 last week to 9 currently. During the forty-fourth weeks of last year and 1943 there were 28 and 25 cases respectively. Almost two-thirds (23) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, 11 reported fewer cases, 6 more, and the remaining 1 stayed the same. Eight prefectures having one or two cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.0 respectively.

No rabies has been reported for two weeks. During the forty-fourth week of 1949 there were 3 cases and in 1943 none. The cumulative rate this week was 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July, and there were also no cases recorded for the forty-fourth weeks of 1949 and 1943. The cumulative rate as of 4 November was less than 0.1.



Six cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with 10 last week. There were 14 and 9 cases respectively during the forty-fourth weeks of last year and 1948. Three-fourths (35) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week included six prefectures with decreases and five with increases. Five prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases increased 5 percent, from 2,151 last week to 2,263 this week. Current cases were 12 percent below those (2,562) recorded for the same week in 1949, but 5 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (2,155). Twenty-six prefectures reported decreases and 19 prefectures increases. The one remaining prefecture stayed the same. The current and cumulative case rates were 145.9 and 195.6 respectively.

No infectious diarrhoea cases were reported this week compared with two last week. There were 5 cases reported in the corresponding week for 1949 and 10 in 1948. The cumulative case rate was 0.1.

No tsutsugamushi cases have been reported for three weeks. The cumulative rate as of 4 November 1950 was 0.2.

Shistosomiasis cases decreased from 16 last week to 6 this week. All 6 cases were reported in Yamanashi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 1.3 respectively.

There was one case of filariasis reported this week compared with two last week. It was reported in Ehime Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,809 cases this week compared with 6,442 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,000 and 106,055 respectively; gonorrhoea, 3,435 and 150,834; chancreoid, 313 and 13,439; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 11 and 417. All totals were lower this week than last week except lymphogranuloma venereum. At that time there were 2,214 cases of syphilis, 3,859 of gonorrhoea, 360 of chancreoid, and 11 of lymphogranuloma venereum. Syphilis and chancreoid were lower currently than in the same week of last year (3,010 and 337 respectively), but gonorrhoea and lymphogranuloma venereum were both higher (3,029 and 5). The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 4 November 1950 were: syphilis, 129.0 and 155.4 respectively; gonorrhoea, 274.7 and 221.1, chancreoid, 20.2 and 19.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.7 and 0.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 4 NOVEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	1	561	44	8	-	1,108	103
AOMORI	13	1	238	31	2	-	268	50
IWATE	5	-	230	23	4	-	627	130
MIYAGI	5	1	226	7	6	2	850	137
AKITA	9	2	303	16	7	3	387	114
YAMAGATA	4	-	127	7	8	-	*595	88
FUKUSHIMA	9	-	251	25	3	-	1,443	339
IBARAKI	1	-	117	4	13	4	1,467	591
TOCHIGI	3	-	172	15	12	3	1,649	492
GUMMA	-	-	101	8	10	4	2,997	584
SAITAMA	5	1	269	14	25	15	3,939	1,091
CHIBA	3	1	115	16	17	9	1,738	541
TOKYO	19	1	588	48	117	18	7,166	970
KANAGAWA	6	-	215	16	18	8	2,514	275
NIIGATA	17	2	434	21	36	3	3,022	429
TOYAMA	5	-	135	9	1	2	476	99
ISHIKAWA	5	1	179	16	12	-	667	66
FUKUI	7	-	92	4	6	1	97	28
YAMANASHI	2	1	31	4	2	3	237	47
NAGANO	7	-	147	8	3	3	516	92
GIFU	2	-	85	10	2	1	997	273
SHIZUOKA	1	-	148	10	8	1	2,133	382
AICHI	11	-	278	11	33	9	2,477	601
MIE	3	-	131	11	12	2	557	138
SHIGA	1	-	60	2	-	-	64	16
KYOTO	8	1	172	16	9	-	669	103
OSAKA	12	-	396	40	15	3	1,359	176
HYOGO	9	1	337	27	23	6	*1,100	206
NARA	-	-	68	5	-	-	57	8
WAKAYAMA	4	-	58	3	-	-	112	31
TOTTORI	-	-	40	5	1	-	95	39
SHIMANE	-	-	193	7	2	1	205	81
OKAYAMA	3	-	106	7	6	1	297	102
HIROSHIMA	6	-	308	18	12	8	632	196
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	248	13	1	1	261	101
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	106	15	1	1	162	83
KAGAWA	1	-	52	2	5	1	394	130
EHIME	5	-	147	14	3	2	518	141
KOCHI	2	-	59	10	1	1	232	79
FUKUOKA	13	-	699	50	17	4	1,287	239
SAGA	8	2	185	13	3	-	188	33
NAGASAKI	5	-	328	12	3	-	224	23
KUMAMOTO	5	-	182	15	5	4	*714	*209
OITA	4	1	204	23	2	1	247	100
MIYAZAKI	18	3	346	36	2	3	317	76
KAGOSHIMA	20	3	302	42	-	1	313	134
<hr/>								
TOTAL	283	23	9,769	758	476	129	*47,374	9,966
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	18.2	1.5	14.3	1.1	30.7	8.3	69.4	14.6
Previous	20.0	1.2			50.5	12.7		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	2	169	18	4	-	103	6
AOMORI	1	-	87	7	-	-	39	2
IWATE	1	-	59	5	-	-	24	1
MIYAGI	-	-	154	20	-	-	70	2
AKITA	1	-	36	10	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	46	6	-	-	21	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	89	5	-	-	34	1
IBARAKI	1	-	75	8	1	-	39	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	57	8	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	-	-	71	7	-	-	59	5
SAITAMA	1	-	187	24	2	-	50	4
CHIBA	1	1	115	16	-	-	17	-
TOKYO	11	1	589	66	6	-	329	5
KANAGAWA	2	-	200	15	1	-	51	1
NIIGATA	4	-	192	19	3	-	62	1
TOYAMA	1	-	69	7	-	-	45	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	35	9	-	-	8	1
FUKUI	-	-	59	2	1	-	11	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	15	1	-	-	16	-
NAAGANO	-	-	50	7	1	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	136	15	-	-	29	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	145	11	-	-	43	3
AICHI	-	1	198	28	-	-	44	1
MIE	4	-	152	20	-	-	17	1
SHIGA	1	-	38	5	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	3	-	133	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	2	1	238	36	-	-	99	2
HYOGO	5	-	215	20	4	-	33	3
NARA	-	-	77	8	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	58	13	-	-	28	2
TOTTORI	1	-	14	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	55	5	-	-	11	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	75	13	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	1	-	155	13	-	-	56	6
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	34	5	-	-	14	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	74	15	-	-	33	3
KAGAWA	2	-	22	1	-	-	18	2
EHIME	2	-	39	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	66	13	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	84	5	-	-	39	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	37	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	29	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	2	-	13	3	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	21	2	-	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	56	6	4,479	518	23	-	1,572	65
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	3.6	0.4	6.6	0.8	1.5	-	2.3	0.1
Previous	4.8	0.5			1.6	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IBATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	5	-	-	-	933	54
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.4	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	3	1	31	18
IWATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	38	15
MIYAGI	-	-	4	1	-	-	71	31
AKITA	-	-	9	2	-	-	96	52
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	1	-	187	67
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	12	-
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUMMA	1	-	15	3	-	-	42	23
SAITAMA	1	-	19	-	1	1	80	32
CHIBA	1	-	14	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	1	-	57	6	-	1	1,169	288
KANAGAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	184	61
TOYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUKUI	-	-	17	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	2	-	51	-
NAAGANO	-	-	3	1	-	1	250	80
GIFU	-	-	15	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	-	-	157	61
AICHI	-	-	53	1	-	-	99	21
THE	1	-	33	-	-	-	20	9
SHIGA	2	-	*285	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	-	-	22	1	-	3	51	24
OSAKA	-	-	9	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	2	-	23	4	-	-	262	137
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	1	-	6	-	-	-	53	29
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	3	-	36	*11
SHIMANE	-	-	4	-	-	1	89	38
OKAYAMA	1	-	17	1	-	-	196	72
HIROSHIMA	1	-	18	1	1	-	150	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	-	1	113	64
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	1	1	4	1	-	-	24	15
EHIME	-	-	10	1	-	-	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	20
FUKUOKA	1	-	42	3	-	-	111	24
SAGA	-	-	12	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	-	-	25	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	14	3	-	-	34	13
OITA	-	-	10	2	-	-	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	45	7
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	-	83	29

TOTAL	14	1	*945	52	11	9	4,380	*1,673
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RATE								
Current	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	17.2	12.5
Previous	0.5	0.1			5.8	3.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	188	-	2	1	64	20
AOMORI	-	-	57	-	3	-	35	8
IWATE	1	-	39	1	1	-	15	6
MIYAGI	-	-	46	-	1	-	52	11
AKITA	2	-	49	-	1	-	23	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	26	-	1	1	52	13
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	49	-	-	-	43	16
IBARAKI	-	-	114	-	-	-	31	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	17	-	-	-	12	2
GUMMA	-	-	94	-	-	-	16	5
SAITAMA	1	-	197	1	-	-	28	8
CHIBA	-	-	52	-	-	-	30	12
TOKYO	12	-	819	5	-	-	161	33
KANAGAWA	2	-	215	2	-	-	46	12
NIIGATA	-	-	37	-	-	-	20	3
TOYAMA	1	-	36	-	-	-	13	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	8	2
FUJUI	1	-	51	-	-	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	2	-	75	1	-	-	8	3
NAGANO	4	-	266	2	-	-	14	1
GIFU	-	-	103	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	1	-	90	2	-	-	26	6
AICHI	14	-	272	4	-	-	19	8
MIE	2	-	76	-	-	-	8	2
SHIGA	3	-	134	-	-	-	15	4
KYOTO	8	-	216	-	-	-	37	15
OSAKA	10	-	443	1	-	-	76	22
HYOGO	3	-	110	1	-	-	12	2
NARA	-	-	28	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	2	-	19	-	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	9	-	-	1	12	4
SHIMANE	1	-	50	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	56	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	62	1	1	-	20	12
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	22	-	-	-	18	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	8	-	-	-	13	3
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUOKA	4	-	62	1	1	-	39	10
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	5
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	4
<hr/>								
TOTAL	77	-	4,277	25	11	3	1,059	290
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	5.0	-	6.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.4
Previous	4.8	0.1			1.2	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	78	2,068	64	3,173
AOMORI	1	563	16	1,323
IWATE	46	1,370	13	1,575
MIYAGI	2	649	13	1,370
AKITA	11	668	15	1,319
YAMAGATA	2	381	8	641
FUJUSHIMA	4	1,155	7	2,358
IBARA	4	400	6	3,462
TOCHIGI	-	1,346	6	1,234
GUAMA	1	1,906	11	1,942
SAITAMA	-	4,132	15	5,783
CHIBA	8	494	6	1,739
TOKYO	97	2,526	49	8,175
KANAGAWA	5	1,279	21	4,387
NIIGATA	13	773	35	3,061
TOYAMA	-	197	18	4,794
ISHIKAWA	-	65	7	1,352
FUKUI	25	1,461	11	1,484
YAMANASHI	2	295	7	1,138
NAGANO	9	2,224	40	3,389
GIFU	4	2,617	10	1,300
SHIZUOKA	-	1,999	26	4,481
AICHI	15	3,809	29	3,021
MIE	1	377	11	2,601
SHIGA	-	248	18	2,153
KYOTO	2	94	20	2,531
OSAKA	-	290	25	3,779
HYOGO	33	1,022	23	4,078
NARA	-	77	5	427
WAKAYAMA	-	122	5	1,849
TOTTORI	-	48	4	835
SHIMANE	-	24	7	1,348
OKAYAMA	46	1,709	10	1,673
HIROSHIMA	3	1,960	14	3,429
YAMAGUCHI	-	112	12	1,021
TOKUSHIMA	1	1,702	2	1,343
MAGAWA	-	2,442	16	1,633
EHIME	21	2,293	39	2,818
KOCHI	1	1,374	8	1,152
FUKUOKA	26	1,407	56	5,601
SAGA	3	428	20	1,783
NAGASAKI	3	647	13	2,394
KUMAMOTO	2	343	25	3,334
OITA	-	70	9	1,410
MIYAZAKI	-	397	30	2,475
KAGOSHIMA	5	868	13	1,564
TOTAL	474	50,431	818	113,732
R.T.				
Current	30.6	73.9	52.7	166.7
Previous	18.6		65.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	636	32,464	62	6,493
AOMORI	129	6,977	41	2,191
IWATE	161	8,371	50	3,250
MIZAGI	198	8,774	36	2,689
AKITA	175	6,388	33	2,126
YAMAGATA	83	6,366	23	1,893
FUKUSHIMA	139	7,090	26	3,237
IBARAKI	151	5,303	20	3,044
TOCHIGI	93	3,751	12	2,623
GUMMA	142	6,529	35	4,409
SAITAMA	179	12,118	66	8,207
CHIBA	130	8,507	19	1,802
TOYO	1,308	51,043	36	4,608
KANAGAWA	410	15,729	45	3,405
NIIGATA	244	8,674	36	3,767
TOYAMA	128	8,942	60	4,609
ISHIKAWA	129	5,925	35	1,454
FUKUI	39	4,807	8	1,601
YAMANASHI	46	2,232	14	1,189
NAAGANO	240	9,592	62	5,188
GIFU	170	8,342	17	2,514
SHIZUOKA	156	9,471	25	2,962
AICHI	627	20,871	47	5,131
MII	225	7,507	24	2,085
SHIGA	108	4,335	13	1,726
KYOTO	290	13,446	13	1,449
OSAKA	659	26,045	48	2,341
KYOGO	680	18,145	37	2,700
NAKA	92	2,192	8	681
MIYAZAMA	99	4,580	7	1,187
TOTTORI	84	3,118	4	801
SHIMANE	70	4,355	3	1,182
OKAYAMA	322	8,829	16	2,915
HIROSHIMA	302	12,502	21	3,240
YAMAGUCHI	261	7,191	17	1,195
TOMUSIMA	45	3,102	18	1,250
FAGAMA	148	3,982	27	1,917
HIIE	152	6,184	29	3,516
KOCHI	129	3,006	12	1,130
FUKUYA	600	20,194	40	3,850
SAGA	102	5,674	61	1,761
NAKASAKI	260	8,384	22	1,904
KUMAMOTO	265	6,779	40	2,960
OITA	125	5,362	11	1,295
KIYAZAKI	132	6,158	27	1,988
KAGOSHIMA	264	6,249	35	1,511
TOTAL	11,134	445,591	1,341	122,976
RATE				
Current	717.9	653.0	56.5	180.2
Previous	36.1		85.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	2,949	2	171
AOMORI	14	14	-	24
INATE	-	-	-	33
MIYAGI	-	6	-	90
AKITA	-	1,149	-	16
YAMAGATA	-	32	-	28
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	64
IBARAKI	-	1,160	-	58
TOCHIGI	-	27	-	36
GUNMA	1	403	1	100
SAITAMA	-	289	3	105
CHIBA	-	215	-	35
TOKYO	-	363	3	347
KANAGAWA	-	288	-	96
NIIGATA	-	781	1	49
TOYAMA	-	196	-	39
ISHIHAMA	-	97	1	22
FUKUI	-	571	-	23
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	31
NAAGANO	-	173	-	45
GIFU	-	2,376	-	19
SHIZUOKA	-	464	1	101
AICHI	-	1,307	2	53
MIE	-	642	2	95
SHIGA	1	230	-	1
KYOTO	-	1,122	1	17
OSAKA	5	400	3	150
HYOGO	1	1,384	2	65
NARA	-	433	1	17
WAKAYAMA	-	261	3	30
TOTTORI	-	112	-	12
SHIMANE	-	620	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	429	-	55
HIROSHIMA	-	157	-	26
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	2	91
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	-	25
KAGAWA	3	99	-	14
EHIME	1	161	3	89
KOCHI	-	7	2	21
FUKUOKA	-	697	8	209
SAGA	265	741	-	25
NAGASAKI	1	163	-	14
KUMAMOTO	-	7	1	55
OITA	-	416	1	103
MIYAZAKI	-	72	1	112
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	29
TOTAL	293	21,480	45	2,849
RATE				
Current	18.9	31.5	2.9	4.2
Previous	23.0		3.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	38	-	51
AOMORI	-	28	-	24
IWATE	1	15	-	18
MIYAGI	-	30	-	12
AKITA	-	20	-	28
YAMAGATA	-	17	-	11
FUKUSHIMA	-	33	1	11
IBARAKI	1	95	-	15
TOCHIGI	-	34	-	12
GUMMA	1	66	1	23
SAITAMA	-	65	-	55
CHIBA	4	100	-	5
TOKYO	-	71	-	12
KANAGAWA	-	38	-	8
NIIGATA	-	20	-	18
TOYAMA	-	16	1	46
ISHIKAWA	-	14	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	-	13
YAMANASHI	-	26	1	15
NAAGANO	3	47	-	19
Gifu	-	23	-	11
SHIZUOKA	-	54	-	16
AICHI	2	71	-	21
MIE	-	25	-	7
SHIGA	-	11	1	14
KYOTO	-	19	-	11
OSAKA	-	54	-	13
HYOGO	1	33	-	18
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	1	13	-	3
TOTTORI	-	16	-	12
SHIMANE	-	17	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	27	-	9
HIROSHIMA	1	30	2	21
YAMAGUCHI	-	33	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	20	-	9
KAGAWA	-	28	-	6
EHIME	1	48	-	10
KOCHI	-	38	1	4
FUKUOKA	3	71	-	34
SAGA	1	23	1	9
NAGASAKI	1	20	-	6
KUMAMOTO	2	42	-	21
OITA	-	25	-	3
MIYAZAKI	1	48	-	17
KAGOSHIMA	4	56	-	14
<hr/>				
TOTAL	29	1,641	9	706
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.9	2.4	0.6	1.0
Previous	2.8		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	7	-	1
CHIGAKI	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	52	-	2
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	-		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	12	125	8,824
AOMORI	2	13	50	3,669
IWATE	-	21	37	5,647
MIYAGI	-	12	62	4,467
AKITA	-	15	51	6,090
YAMAGATA	-	4	14	2,861
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	19	1,848
IBARAKI	-	4	43	3,086
TOCHIGI	-	12	2	2,322
GUMMA	-	37	60	6,134
SAITAMA	-	6	40	4,888
CHIBA	-	-	21	2,858
TOKYO	1	30	110	5,446
KANAGAWA	-	6	198	5,024
NIIGATA	-	-	20	1,427
TOYAMA	-	-	35	1,422
ISHIKAWA	-	3	10	973
FUKUI	-	3	3	1,088
YAMANASHI	-	7	110	1,230
NAGANO	-	3	30	1,967
GIFU	-	12	29	1,581
SHIZUOKA	-	16	12	2,510
AICHI	-	31	96	8,845
MIE	-	11	126	1,410
SHIGA	-	10	3	1,090
KYOTO	-	26	16	1,179
OSAKA	-	7	89	5,508
HYOGO	-	17	88	7,094
NARA	-	4	9	760
WAKAYAMA	1	6	21	1,925
TOTTORI	-	4	7	448
SHIMANE	-	3	44	500
OKAYAMA	-	11	20	2,218
HIROSHIMA	-	2	294	3,814
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	16	717
TOKUSHIMA	-	16	2	1,492
KAGAWA	-	3	47	1,649
EHIME	-	5	16	2,045
KOCHI	-	2	10	572
FUKUOKA	-	42	134	7,299
SAGA	-	2	149	1,388
NAGASAKI	-	11	16	2,383
KUMAMOTO	-	14	40	1,513
OITA	-	17	3	1,324
MIYAZAKI	-	22	23	1,341
KAGOSHIMA	1	6	13	1,615
TOTAL	6	514	2,263	133,491
RATE				
Current	0.4	0.8	145.9	195.6
Previous	0.6		138.7	

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIZUHO	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	9	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOIYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	90
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTOMI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
FUJIMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
HIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	62	-	110
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.2
Previous	0.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	6	603	-	7
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	8
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	-	70	-	2
SAGA	-	101	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	11
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	24
TOTAL	6	855	1	93
RATE				
Current	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1
Previous	1.0		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 44 Weeks		
	4 Nov 1950	29 Oct 1949	30 Oct 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	233	325	366	9,769	11,704	12,967
Dysentery	476	269	140	47,374	22,979	14,107
Typhoid Fever	56	115	131	4,479	5,636	8,217
Paratyphoid Fever	23	24	43	1,572	1,982	2,599
Smallpox	1	-	-	5	120	27
Typhus Fever	-	2	1	933	99	424
Malaria	14	20	52	945	3,562	4,716
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	11	13	14	4,880	1,232	7,208
Scarlet Fever	77	74	57	4,277	3,706	2,285
Epidemic Meningitis	11	15	8	1,059	1,336	1,894
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	474	536	306	50,431	159,141	48,623
Whooping Cough	818	1,456	617	113,732	111,107	46,407
Tuberculosis	11,134	8,310	6,941	445,591	401,335	326,541
Pneumonia	1,341	1,417	824	122,976	115,357	99,036
Influenza	293	23	26	21,480	1,914	2,606
Poliomyelitis	45	64	22	2,849	2,761	800
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	29	31	24	1,641	1,845	1,633
Puerperal Infection	9	28	25	706	817	838
Rabies	-	3	-	52	61	34
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	6	14	9	514	658	618
Trachoma	2,263	2,562	2,155	133,491	156,575	133,408
Infectious Diarrhea	-	5	10	82	738	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	110	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	6	NA	NA	855	NA	NA
Filariasis	1	NA	NA	93	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	23	20	30	758	1,126	1,140
Dysentery	129	103	90	9,966	6,553	3,868
Typhoid Fever	6	17	26	518	708	979
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	4	65	96	133
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	28
Malaria	1	6	2	52	58	35
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	9	4	36	1,673	422	2,829
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	25	54	30
Epidemic Meningitis	3	7	6	290	397	478
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 44 Weeks		
	4 Nov 1950	29 Oct 1949	30 Oct 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	18.2	21.0	23.9	14.3	17.2	19.2
Dysentery	30.7	17.3	9.1	69.4	33.7	20.9
Typhoid fever	3.6	7.4	8.5	6.6	8.3	12.2
Paratyphoid fever	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.9
Smallpox	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.9	1.3	3.4	1.4	5.2	7.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.7	0.8	0.9	7.2	1.8	10.7
Scarlet fever	5.0	4.8	3.7	6.3	5.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	30.6	34.6	19.9	73.9	233.2	72.0
Whooping cough	52.7	93.9	40.2	166.7	162.8	68.8
Tuberculosis	717.9	535.8	452.5	653.0	588.1	483.8
Pneumonia	86.5	91.4	53.7	180.2	169.0	146.7
Influenza	18.9	1.5	1.7	31.5	2.8	3.9
Poliomyelitis	2.9	4.1	1.4	4.2	4.0	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	145.9	165.2	140.5	195.6	229.4	197.7
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.1	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.4	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Deaths Rates						
Diphtheria	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.7
Dysentery	8.3	6.6	5.9	14.6	9.6	5.7
Typhoid fever,	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.5
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.6	0.3	2.3	2.5	0.6	4.2
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	56	5,851	168	9,876
AOMORI	32	1,172	39	1,479
IWATE	31	953	7	740
MIYAGI	17	1,491	13	1,628
AKITA	44	1,160	40	716
YAMAGATA	25	1,452	20	990
FUKUSHIMA	27	1,501	29	1,871
IBARAKI	13	1,229	16	1,070
TOCHIGI	14	1,551	25	1,714
GUMMA	20	1,621	38	1,730
SAITAMA	31	1,840	19	2,051
CHIBA	14	1,881	23	2,002
TOKYO	81	5,725	355	13,026
KANAGAWA	199	7,358	521	18,272
NIIGATA	52	1,981	45	1,267
TOYAMA	63	1,544	68	1,901
ISHIKAWA	18	981	35	1,350
FUKUI	27	855	39	1,279
YAMANASHI	4	546	10	568
YAMANASHI	31	1,594	35	1,656
GIFU	12	1,196	15	2,395
SHIZUOKA	43	2,257	64	2,879
AICHI	102	4,108	165	5,417
MIE	24	1,661	32	1,526
SHIGA	21	801	16	1,114
KYOTO	38	3,074	72	4,567
OSAKA	120	7,478	116	5,116
HYOGO	87	4,676	139	5,370
NARA	11	841	27	1,313
WAKAYAMA	3	1,487	29	2,209
TOTTORI	3	864	5	1,068
SHIMANE	14	494	8	463
OKAYAMA	50	2,191	30	2,235
HIROSHIMA	40	3,163	100	6,646
YAMAGUCHI	45	3,361	158	5,792
TOHUSHIMA	6	634	-	544
KAGAWA	12	*972	19	976
EHIME	15	1,340	8	1,132
KOCHI	17	982	26	1,197
FUKUOKA	282	10,612	438	20,295
SAGA	31	1,815	52	2,100
NAGASAKI	76	*4,418	133	3,863
KUMAMOTO	23	1,702	47	2,154
OITA	37	1,398	97	1,866
MIYAZAKI	16	993	19	1,436
KAGOSHIMA	73	1,251	120	2,025
TOTAL	2,000	*106,055	3,485	150,884
RATE				
Current	129.0	155.4	224.7	221.1
Previous	142.8		248.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	7	583	-	9
AKIHORI	3	71	-	-
EWATE	2	35	-	2
MIYAGI	-	71	-	-
AKITA	2	37	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	36	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	4	89	-	2
IBARAKI	3	133	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	81	-	-
GUNMA	3	123	-	4
SAITAMA	5	142	-	8
CHIBA	-	176	-	3
TOKYO	32	1,201	1	40
KANAGAWA	58	1,767	-	32
NIIGATA	2	85	-	5
TOYAMA	5	161	-	3
ISHIKAWA	2	132	1	18
FUKUI	1	77	-	5
YAMANASHI	2	48	-	1
NAAGANO	-	55	-	2
GIFU	1	391	-	4
SHIZUOKA	2	182	-	7
AICHI	12	407	-	13
ITE	3	185	-	6
SHIGA	3	217	-	4
KYOTO	11	943	2	59
OSAKA	32	1,067	1	43
HYOGO	20	658	3	37
NARA	7	291	-	4
WAKAYAMA	-	247	-	8
TOTTORI	1	74	-	2
SHIMANE	1	35	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	349	-	4
HIROSHIMA	19	661	2	22
YAMAGUCHI	3	259	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	-	35	-	3
KAGAWA	7	97	-	3
EHIME	-	73	-	3
KOCHI	2	110	-	4
FUKUOKA	30	1,356	1	21
SAGA	-	87	-	1
NAGASAKI	12	*291	-	6
FUKUIMOTO	-	74	-	-
OITA	5	133	-	5
MIYAZAKI	1	34	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	80	-	7
<hr/>				
TOTAL	313	13,439	11	417
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	20.2	19.7	0.7	0.6
Previous	23.2		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 44 Weeks		
	1950 4 Nov	1949 29 Oct	1948 30 Oct	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,000	3,010	3,313	106,055	163,233	155,009
GONORRHEA	3,485	3,029	3,257	150,884	154,724	191,462
CHANCROID	313	337	549	13,439	19,200	31,896
LYMPHOGLANDULAR VENEREUM	11	5	11	417	550	614

RATES

SYPHILIS	129.0	194.1	216.0	155.4	239.2	274.1
GONORRHEA	224.7	195.3	212.3	221.1	226.7	283.7
CHANCROID	20.2	21.7	35.8	19.7	28.1	47.3
LYMPHOGLANDULAR VENEREUM	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 4 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	7	583	-	9
AOMORI	3	71	-	-
IWATE	2	35	-	2
MIYAGI	-	71	-	-
AKITA	2	37	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	36	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	4	89	-	2
IBARAKI	3	133	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	81	-	-
GUMMA	3	123	-	4
SAITAMA	5	142	-	8
CHIBA	-	176	-	3
TOKYO	32	1,201	1	40
KANAGAWA	58	1,767	-	32
NIIGATA	2	85	-	5
TOYAMA	5	161	-	3
ISHIKAWA	2	132	1	18
FUKUI	1	77	-	5
YAMANASHI	2	48	-	1
NAAGANO	-	55	-	2
GIFU	1	391	-	4
SHIZUOKA	2	182	-	7
AICHI	12	407	-	13
RIE	3	185	-	6
SHIGA	3	217	-	4
KYOTO	11	943	2	59
OSAKA	32	1,067	1	43
KYOGO	20	658	3	37
NARA	7	291	-	4
WAKAYAMA	-	247	-	8
TOTTORI	1	74	-	2
SHIMANE	1	35	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	349	-	4
HIROSHIMA	19	661	2	22
YAMAGUCHI	3	259	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	-	35	-	3
KAGAWA	7	97	-	3
EHIME	-	73	-	3
KOCHI	2	110	-	4
FUKUOKA	30	1,356	1	21
SAGA	-	87	-	1
NAGASAKI	12	*291	-	6
FUKUOTO	-	74	-	-
OITA	5	133	-	5
MIYAZAKI	1	34	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	80	-	7
<hr/>				
TOTAL	313	13,439	11	417
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	20.2	19.7	0.7	0.6
Previous	23.2		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENERIAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Disease	Week Ended		1948 30 Oct	Cumulative Number for First 44 weeks		
	1950 4 Nov	1949 29 Oct		1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,000	3,010	3,313	106,055	163,233	185,009
GONORRHEA	3,485	3,029	3,257	150,884	154,724	191,462
CHANCROID	313	337	549	13,439	19,200	31,896
LYMPHOGLANULOMA VENEREUM	11	5	11	417	550	614
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	129.0	194.1	216.0	155.4	239.2	274.1
GONORRHEA	224.7	195.3	212.3	221.1	226.7	283.7
CHANCROID	20.2	21.7	35.8	19.7	28.1	47.3
LYMPHOGLANULOMA VENEREUM	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

During the forty-fifth week, ended 11 November 1950, there were 20,321 cases of the communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 17,339 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for eight diseases (diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, trachoma and infectious diarrhea) were higher this week than in both last weeks and the forty-fifth week of last year, while totals for three (paratyphoid fever, smallpox and Japanese "B" encephalitis) were lower currently. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week or in the forty-fifth week of 1949. No cases of tsutsugamushi were reported either this week or last week, and there were more current cases of shistosomiasis and filariasis than last week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining eleven diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-fifth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (395) were 39 percent higher than in the preceding week (285). Deaths increased from 23 to 31. The present number of cases was 38 percent higher than that (286) recorded for the same week of last year and 6 percent higher than the corresponding 1948 figure (372). Over half (25) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, about a third (17) had fewer, while the remaining four stayed the same. There were three prefectures with no cases this week while, at the other extreme, Fukuoka reported 44. The current and cumulative case rates were 25.5 and 14.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 1.3.

The number of dysentery cases this week (469) was 4 percent less than last week (490). There was a decrease in deaths from 133 to 120. The present case figure was about twice as high as that (232) recorded for the same week of last year and over four and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (99). There were decreases from last week in 22 prefectures, increases in 17, and 5 stayed the same. The remaining two prefectures (Nara and Shiga) have reported no cases for 5 and 4 weeks respectively. Four other prefectures also reported no cases this week, 39 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 26, while the remaining prefecture (Toyama) with 104 cases accounted for over one-fifth of the total. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 458 cases and 119 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 11 cases and 1 death as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 30.2 and 68.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 7.7 and 14.5.

There were 65 cases of typhoid fever this week compared with 57 cases last week, an increase of 14 percent. Deaths increased from 7 to 11. This week's figure was 36 percent below that (101) recorded for the same period of last year and 54 percent less than the corresponding 1948 total (142). Increases occurred in 15 of the prefectures, decreases in 14 and no change in 7. No cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 10. Twenty-eight prefectures currently reported from one to eight cases each with the other 18 none. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.2 and 6.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 24 last week to 23 currently and no deaths were reported during either period. There were 37 cases last year at this time and 25 in the same week of 1948. There have been no cases reported for at least two weeks or longer in 27 of the prefectures. Cases increased in 11, decreased in 7 and stayed the same in 1 prefecture. This week's cases occurred in about one-third (14) of the prefectures, from one to six each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.3 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases or deaths this week compared with one case and no deaths last week. There were 2 cases in the forty-fifth week of last year and 1 case in the corresponding week of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 11 November 1950 was less than 0.1.

No typhus fever cases were reported either this week or last week and no deaths since July. There was one case reported in the forty-fifth week of 1949 and three cases in 1948. The cumulative case and death rates were 1.3 and 0.1 respectively.



There was the same number of malaria cases (14) reported both this week and last week and also the same number of deaths (1). During the forty-fifth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 34 and 38 cases respectively. The majority (28) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Eight prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, seven more and three stayed the same. Eleven prefectures accounted for this week's 14 cases, from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.4 respectively, the corresponding death rates both 0.1.

There was one Japanese "B" encephalitis case this week compared with 11 last week, and deaths decreased from 9 to 8. Cases numbered 23 during the forty-fifth week of last year and none in the same period of 1948. (See attached chart). All but 7 of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. There were decreases in 6 and increases in 1 prefecture. The one case this week was reported in Miyazaki Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 7.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 2.4.

The number of scarlet fever cases increased over 50 percent, from 77 last week to 117 this week. There were no deaths either week. Current cases were nearly 60 percent higher than in the corresponding week of 1949 (74), and over two and a half times the number (45) in the same period of 1948. Fifteen prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were 19 cases in Tokyo-to, about one-sixth of the national total, while 26 additional prefectures reported from one to eleven each. Current and cumulative case rates were 7.5 and 6.3 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 16 epidemic meningitis cases and 10 deaths reported this week compared with 11 cases and 3 deaths last week. During the forty-fifth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 13 and 15 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in 29 prefectures for two weeks or longer. Increases over last week were shown by 10 prefectures and decreases by 5. Numbers stayed the same in the remaining 2. There were 14 prefectures reporting cases this week, 1 or 2 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.5 respectively, corresponding death rates 0.6 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases was 12 percent more this week (530) than last week (474). It was 8 percent below the figure (573) recorded for the like period of 1949 but 24 percent more than in the corresponding week of 1948 (428). There were increases in 27, decreases in 14 prefectures and no change in 1. Four prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Tokyo-to had the most outstanding decrease, from 97 to 30 cases, and Fukui a comparable increase, from 25 to 37 cases. Hokkaido (103), Fukui (37) and Iwate (75) together had one-half the current cases. In the other 35 prefectures reporting this week, cases ranged from 1 to 57 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 34.2 and 73.0 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,170) increased 43 percent from last week (818). They were 12 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (1,327) but over twice as much as the corresponding 1948 total (510). Thirty-four prefectures reported increases from last week and 12 had decreases. The largest increase was in Shiga, from 18 to 76 cases. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from zero in Nara to 83 in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 75.4 and 164.6 respectively.

There were 12,673 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 11,134 cases last week, an increase of 14 percent. Cases in the present week were 56 percent greater than those (3,146) in the same period of 1949 and about twice as great as the total (6,302) for the corresponding 1948 week. Changes from last week included 26 prefectures with increases and 19 with decreases. One remained the same. The most outstanding changes were increases in Shizuoka (from 156 cases to 453), Tokyo-to (from 1,308 to 1,543), and Kanagawa (from 410 to 643). The only comparable decrease was in Niigata (244 cases to 21). Tokyo-to continued to report the greatest number of cases (1,543), nearly one-eighth of the total. In the remaining 45 prefectures cases ranged from 21 (Niigata) to 845 (Hokkaido). Ninety percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (11,452). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 817.1 and 656.6 respectively.



The number of pneumonia cases 1,943 was 45 percent higher than in the preceding week (1,341). It was 22 percent higher than the figure (1,595) for the same week of last year and over twice as much as that (878) for the corresponding period of 1948. There were increases from last week in approximately three-fourths (34) of the prefectures, decreases in 10 and no change in the remaining 2. The most outstanding changes were all increases and occurred in Toyama (60 to 127 cases), Okayama (16 to 83) and Hokkaido (62 to 124). About one-eighth of the total cases were reported by Toyama and Hokkaido. Case figures in the remaining 44 prefectures ranged from 5 to 83. The current and cumulative case rates were 125.3 and 179.0 respectively.

There were 332 cases of influenza reported this week, an increase of 13 percent from last week (293). During the forty-fifth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 11 and 17 cases respectively. Almost two-thirds (23) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, twelve had more cases currently, four had fewer and two remained the same. Saga Prefecture this week showed a decrease, from 265 to 142, accounting for less than half the current cases. The greatest increase was in Hyogo, from 1 to 62 cases. Thirteen additional prefectures reported from 1 to 40 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.4 and 31.3 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (45) remained the same as last week. There were 56 cases last year at this time and 23 during the same period of 1948. (See attached chart). No cases have been reported for two weeks or more in 16 prefectures, there were decreases from last week in 13, increases in 11, while the remaining 6 stayed the same. Twenty-one prefectures currently reported from one to six cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 4.1 respectively.

There were 36 cases of tetanus this week compared with 29 last week and 40 and 36 cases respectively during the forty-fifth weeks of 1949 and 1948. There were increases over last week in 18 prefectures, decreases in 9, no change in 5, and no cases reported for two weeks or more in the remaining 14. Cases this week occurred in 27 prefectures, from 1 to 4 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases increased from 9 last week to 11 currently. During the forty-fifth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 19 and 13 cases respectively. About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, 9 reported more and 7 fewer. Ten prefectures having one or two cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.0 respectively.

No rabies has been reported for three weeks. During the forty-fifth week of 1949 there were 3 cases and in 1948 none. The cumulative case rate this week was 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July, and there were also no cases reported for the forty-fifth weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative rate as of 11 November was less than 0.1.

Fifteen cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with six last week. There were sixteen and seven cases respectively during the forty-fifth weeks of last year and 1948. All but nine of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week included four prefectures with increases, four with decreases while one remained the same. Hyogo and Oita prefectures reported six cases each and three additional prefectures with one each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases increased 30 percent, from 2,243 last week to 2,946 this week. Current cases were 33 percent more than those (2,211) recorded for the same week in 1949 and 75 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (1,680). Twenty-six prefectures reported increases and 20 decreases. Current prefectural totals ranged from 3 to 288. The current and cumulative case rates were 189.9 and 195.5 respectively.



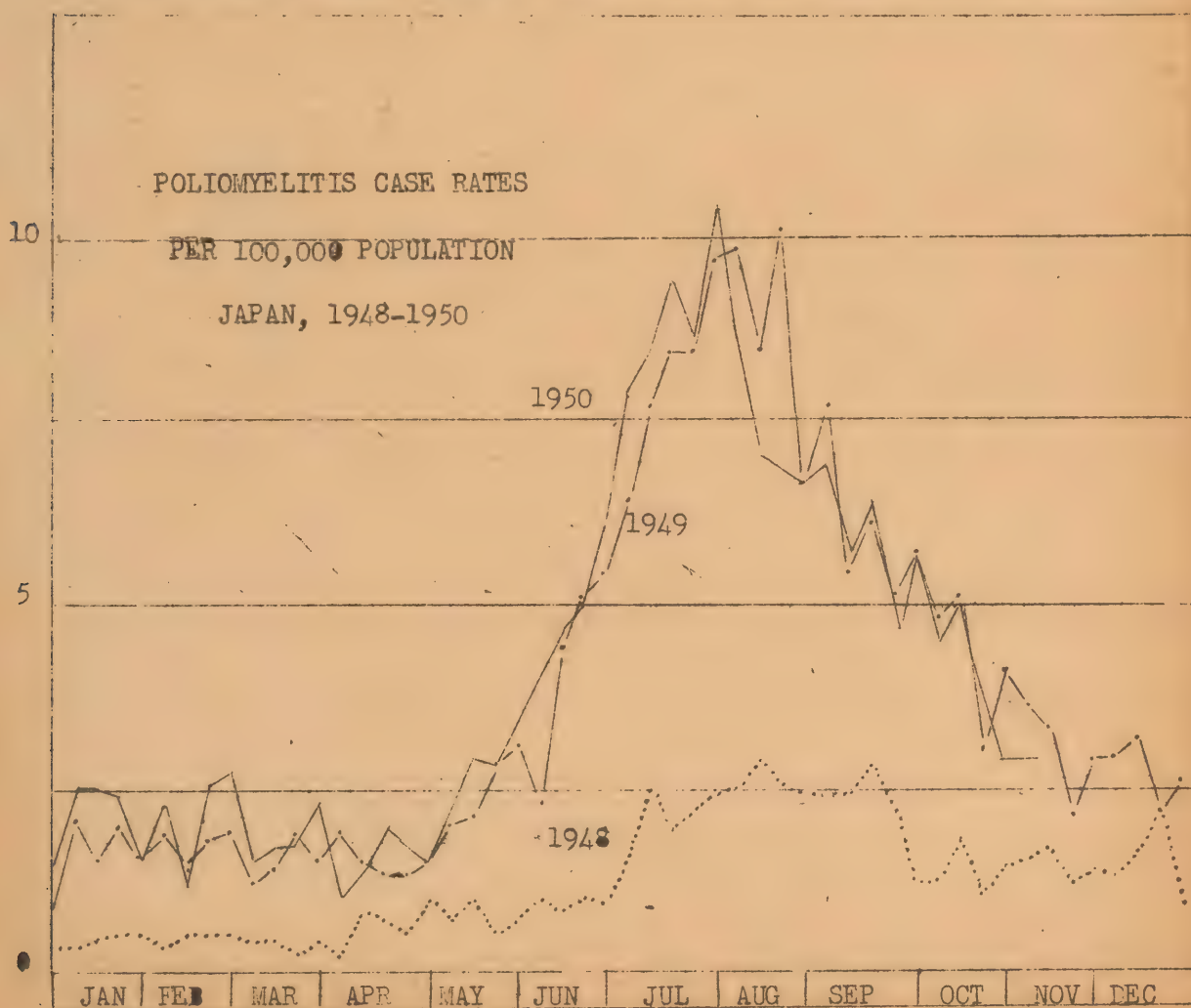
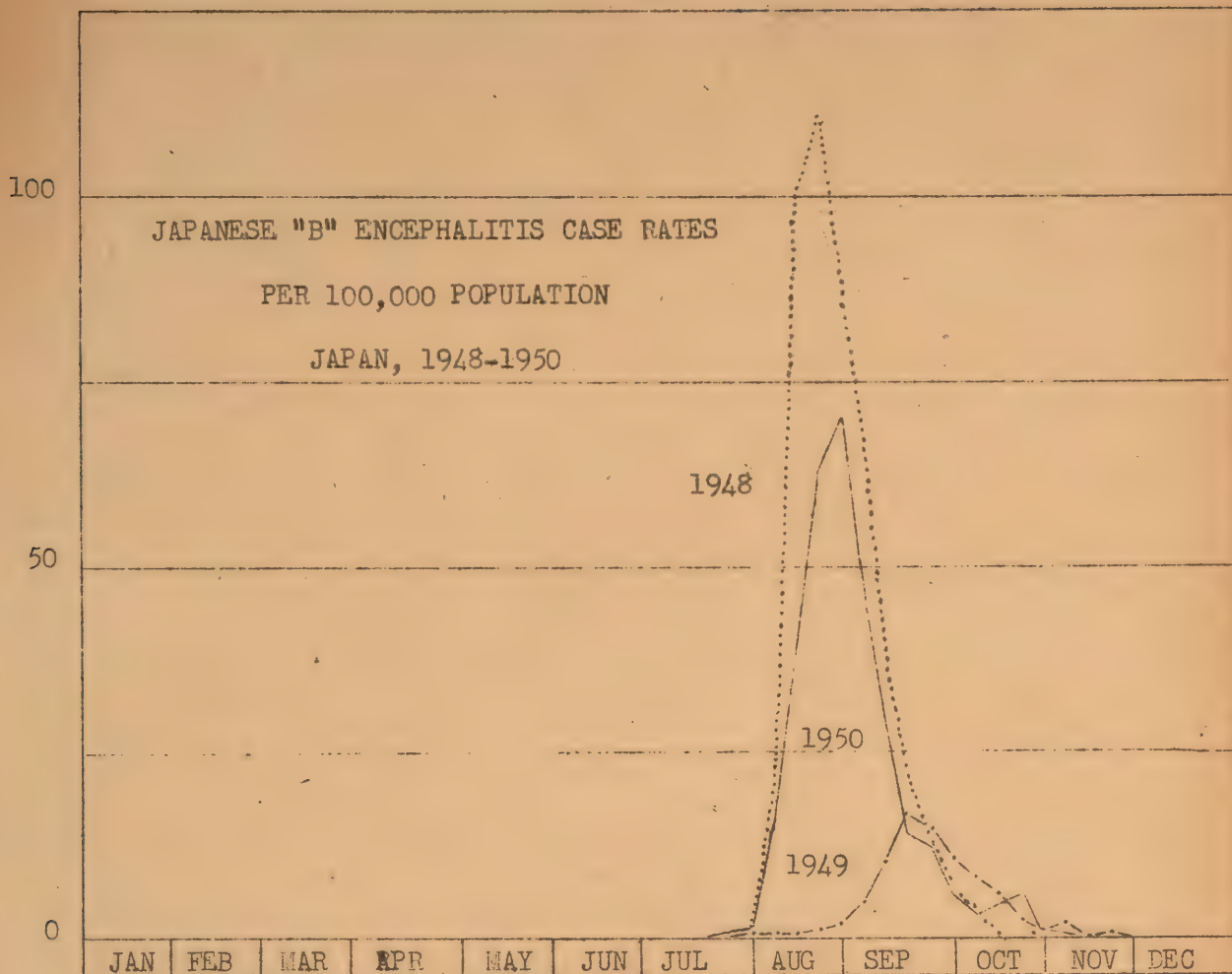
There were four cases of infectious diarrhea reported this week compared with none last week. All four cases were reported in Saitama Prefecture. There were no cases reported in the corresponding weeks for 1949 and 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

No tsutsugamushi cases have been reported for four weeks. The cumulative rate as of 11-November 1950 was 0.2.

Shistosomiasis cases increased from 6 last week to 12 this week. Three prefectures accounted for the current cases, 7 in Yamanashi, 4 in Fukuoka and 1 in Saga. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.2 respectively.

There were four cases of filariasis reported this week compared with one last week, two in Kumamoto and one each in Yamanashi and Kagoshima. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,382 cases this week compared with 5,809 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,257 and 108,312 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,775 and 154,659; chaneroid, 339 and 13,798; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 11 and 429. All totals were higher this week than last week except lymphogranuloma venereum. At that time there were 2,000 cases of syphilis, 3,435 of gonorrhea, 313 of chaneroid and 11 of lymphogranuloma venereum. Syphilis and chaneroid were lower currently than in the same week of last year (2,949 and 357 respectively), but gonorrhea and lymphogranuloma venereum were both higher (2,805 and 8 last year). The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 11 November 1950 were: syphilis, 145.5 and 135.2 respectively; gonorrhea, 243.4 and 221.6; chaneroid, 21.9 and 19.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.7 and 0.6.



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SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 11 NOVEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	19	1	580	45	16	-	1,124	103
AOMORI	27	2	265	33	4	-	272	50
INATE	3	-	233	23	2	-	629	130
IYAGI	4	-	230	7	10	3	860	140
AKITA	7	-	310	16	5	2	392	116
YAMAGATA	12	-	139	7	4	1	599	89
FUKUSHIMA	15	1	266	26	18	6	1,461	345
IBARAKI	1	-	118	4	11	2	1,478	593
TOCHIGI	11	1	183	16	21	5	1,670	497
GUMMA	2	1	103	9	10	1	3,007	585
SAITAMA	9	1	278	15	24	12	3,963	1,103
CHIBA	3	1	*117	17	17	6	1,755	547
TOKYO	16	-	604	43	104	18	7,270	988
KANAGAWA	5	-	220	16	14	8	2,528	283
NIIGATA	6	3	440	24	16	1	3,038	430
TOYAMA	3	-	138	9	2	4	478	103
ISHIKAWA	4	-	183	16	3	-	670	66
FUKUI	4	1	96	5	13	1	110	29
YAMANASHI	1	-	32	4	4	-	241	47
NAGANO	-	1	147	9	5	1	521	93
GIFU	4	1	89	11	10	5	1,007	278
SHIZUOKA	4	1	*154	11	11	2	*2,158	388
AICHI	9	1	287	12	21	7	2,498	608
MIZU	3	-	134	11	14	6	571	144
SHIGA	3	1	63	3	-	-	64	16
KYOTO	24	-	196	16	7	1	676	104
OSAKA	16	-	412	40	24	2	1,383	178
HYOGO	10	-	347	27	21	8	1,121	214
NARA	2	-	70	6	-	-	57	8
WAKAYAMA	4	-	62	3	2	-	114	31
TOTTORI	1	-	41	5	1	1	96	40
SHIMANE	12	-	205	7	-	1	205	82
OKAYAMA	4	-	110	7	4	1	301	103
HIROSHIMA	14	-	322	18	8	4	640	200
YAMAGUCHI	16	1	264	14	2	1	263	102
TOKUSHIMA	4	1	110	16	1	-	163	83
KAGAWA	-	1	52	3	6	6	400	136
EHIME	3	1	150	15	2	-	520	141
KOCHI	-	-	59	10	-	-	232	79
FUKUOKA	44	3	743	53	26	2	1,313	241
SAGA	20	1	205	14	1	-	189	33
NAGASAKI	3	-	331	12	-	-	224	23
KUMAMOTO	9	2	191	17	1	-	715	209
OITA	6	1	210	29	2	-	249	100
MIYAZAKI	19	1	365	37	-	1	317	77
FUJOSHIMA	9	1	311	43	2	1	315	135
<hr/>								
TOTAL	395	31	*10,165	739	469	120	*47,857	*10,090
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RATE								
Current	25.5	2.0	14.6	1.1	30.2	7.7	68.6	14.5
Previous	18.4	1.5			31.6	8.6		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	169	18	1	-	104	6
AOMORI	2	-	89	7	1	-	40	2
IVATE	1	-	60	5	-	-	24	1
MIYAGI	3	1	157	21	-	-	70	2
AKITA	1	-	37	10	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	-	1	46	7	-	-	21	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	1	92	6	-	-	34	1
IBARAKI	1	1	76	9	-	-	39	2
TOCHIGI	2	-	59	8	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	2	-	73	7	-	-	59	5
SAITAMA	2	-	189	24	-	-	50	4
CHIBA	3	1	118	17	-	-	17	-
TOKYO	8	2	597	68	6	-	335	5
KANAGAWA	2	-	202	15	2	-	53	1
NIIGATA	3	-	195	19	-	-	62	1
TOYAMA	2	-	71	7	-	-	45	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	35	9	1	-	9	1
FUKUI	-	-	59	2	-	-	11	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	15	1	1	-	17	-
NAGANO	-	-	50	7	-	-	9	1
CHUO	4	-	140	15	2	-	31	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	*147	*12	2	-	*46	3
AICHI	1	-	199	28	-	-	44	1
MIE	3	-	155	20	1	-	18	1
SHIGA	1	1	39	6	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	1	-	134	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	6	1	244	37	-	-	99	2
HYOGO	3	2	218	22	1	-	34	3
NARA	-	-	77	8	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	59	13	-	-	28	2
TOTTORI	-	-	14	-	1	-	8	-
SHIMANE	1	-	56	5	1	-	12	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	78	13	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	3	-	158	13	-	-	56	6
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	35	5	-	-	14	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	75	15	2	-	35	3
KAGAWA	-	-	22	1	-	-	18	2
EHIME	-	-	39	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	66	13	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	84	5	-	-	39	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	1	-	7	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	37	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	29	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	-	-	13	3	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	21	2	-	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	65	11	*4,545	*530	23	-	*1,596	65
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RATE								
Current	4.2	0.7	6.5	0.8	1.5	-	2.3	0.1
Previous	3.7	0.5			1.5	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

## Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
IYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	5	-	-	-	933	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.3	0.1
Previous	0.1	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	1	31	19
IWATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	15
MIZUGI	1	-	5	1	-	-	71	31
AKITA	-	-	9	*1	-	-	96	52
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	-	1	187	68
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	12	-
IBARA	-	-	19	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUMMA	-	-	15	3	-	-	42	23
SAITAMA	1	-	20	-	-	-	80	32
CHIBA	-	-	14	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	-	-	57	6	-	-	1,169	288
CHUO	2	-	14	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	184	61
TOYAMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUJUI	-	-	17	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	51	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	-	1	250	81
Gifu	1	-	16	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	-	-	157	61
AICHI	-	-	53	1	-	-	99	21
MITI	1	-	34	-	-	-	20	9
SHIGA	3	-	288	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	-	-	22	1	-	-	51	24
OSAKA	1	-	10	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	1	-	24	4	-	1	262	*137
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	53	29
TOTTORI	1	-	5	-	-	-	36	11
SHIMANE	-	-	4	-	-	-	89	38
OKAYAMA	-	-	17	1	-	-	196	72
HIROSHIMA	1	1	19	2	-	-	150	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	113	64
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	24	15
EHIME	-	-	10	1	-	-	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	20
FUKUOKA	-	-	42	3	-	3	111	27
SAGA	-	-	12	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	-	-	25	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	14	3	-	-	34	13
OITA	-	-	10	2	-	-	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	1	1	46	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	-	83	29
TOTAL	14	1	959	*52	1	8	4,881	*1,680
RATE								
Current	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	7.0	2.4
Previous	0.9	0.1			0.7	0.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	190	-	1	1	65	21
AOMORI	9	-	66	-	1	2	36	10
IWATE	2	-	41	1	-	-	15	6
MIYAGI	2	-	48	-	-	1	52	12
AKITA	-	-	49	-	2	-	25	5
YAMAGATA	1	-	27	-	1	-	53	13
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	55	-	1	2	44	18
IBARAKI	1	-	115	-	1	-	32	8
TOCHIGI	1	-	18	-	-	-	12	2
GUMMA	3	-	97	-	-	-	16	5
SAITAMA	5	-	202	1	1	-	29	8
CHIBA	-	-	52	-	-	-	30	12
TOKYO	19	-	838	5	-	-	161	33
KANAGAWA	6	-	221	2	-	1	46	13
NIIGATA	-	-	37	-	-	-	20	3
TOYAMA	-	-	36	-	-	-	13	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	1	-	9	2
FUKUI	-	-	51	-	-	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	1	-	76	1	-	1	8	4
NAGANO	3	-	269	2	-	-	14	1
GIFU	7	-	110	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	2	-	92	2	1	-	27	6
AICHI	3	-	275	4	-	-	19	8
MIE	2	-	78	-	1	-	9	2
SHIGA	10	-	144	-	-	-	15	4
KYOTO	5	-	221	-	-	-	37	15
OSAKA	11	-	454	1	2	-	78	22
HYOGO	9	-	119	1	-	-	12	2
NARA	1	-	29	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	19	-	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	9	-	1	-	13	4
SHIMANE	1	-	51	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	57	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	62	1	1	1	21	13
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	22	-	-	-	18	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	8	-	-	-	13	3
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	1	-	4	1
FUKUOKA	3	-	65	1	-	-	39	10
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	5
OITA	1	-	4	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	8	-	-	1	10	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	4
TOTAL	117	-	4,394	25	16	10	1,075	300
RATE								
Current	7.5	-	6.3	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.4
Previous	5.0	-			0.7	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.



## Weekly Report - 11 November 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	103	2,171	83	3,256
AOMORI	3	566	30	1,353
IWATE	75	1,445	20	1,595
MIYAGI	8	657	21	1,391
AKITA	8	676	7	1,326
YAMAGATA	21	402	17	658
FUKUSHIMA	2	1,157	10	2,368
IBARAKI	5	405	11	3,473
TOCHIGI	3	1,349	14	1,248
GUMMA	3	1,909	27	1,969
SAITAMA	4	4,136	39	5,822
CHIBA	-	494	11	1,750
TOKYO	30	2,556	59	8,234
KANAGAWA	19	1,298	26	4,413
NIIGATA	1	774	20	3,081
TOYAMA	2	199	50	4,844
ISHIKAWA	3	68	3	1,355
FUKUI	87	1,548	38	1,514
YAMANASHI	3	298	5	1,143
NAGANO	-	2,224	53	3,442
GIFU	6	2,623	12	1,312
SHIZUOKA	2	2,001	45	4,526
AICHI	11	3,820	28	3,049
NAI	-	377	12	2,613
SHIGA	-	248	76	2,229
KYOTO	1	95	29	2,560
OSAKA	1	291	48	3,827
HYOGO	14	1,036	32	4,110
NARA	-	77	-	427
WAKAYAMA	2	124	12	1,861
TOTTORI	1	49	3	838
SHIMANE	-	24	13	1,361
OKAYAMA	57	1,766	31	1,704
HIROSHIMA	6	1,966	41	3,470
YAMAGUCHI	-	112	7	1,028
TOKUSHIMA	1	1,703	9	1,352
KAGAWA	2	2,444	8	1,641
EHIME	9	2,302	30	2,848
KOCHI	2	1,376	5	1,157
FUKUOKA	12	1,419	74	5,675
SAGA	4	432	25	1,808
NAGASAKI	1	648	1	2,395
KUMAMOTO	-	343	29	3,363
OITA	1	71	12	1,422
MIYAZAKI	1	398	31	2,506
KAGOSHIMA	16	884	21	1,585
<hr/>				
TOTAL	530	50,961	1,170	114,902
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	34.2	73.0	75.4	164.6
Previous	30.6		52.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	845	33,309	124	6,617
AOMORI	179	7,156	20	2,211
IWATE	161	8,532	80	3,330
MIYAGI	109	8,883	44	2,733
AKITA	98	6,486	31	2,157
YAMAGATA	154	6,520	30	1,923
FUKUSHIMA	124	7,214	26	3,263
IBARAKI	111	5,414	24	3,068
TOCHIGI	148	3,899	28	2,651
GUMMA	128	6,657	40	4,449
SAITAMA	325	12,443	77	8,284
CHIBA	233	8,740	16	1,818
TOKYO	1,513	52,586	65	4,673
KANAGAWA	643	16,372	55	3,460
NIIGATA	21	8,695	29	3,796
TOYAMA	274	9,216	127	4,736
ISHIKAWA	45	5,970	14	1,468
FUKUI	174	4,981	39	1,640
YAMANASHI	87	2,319	18	1,207
NAGANO	197	9,789	74	5,262
GIFU	195	8,537	28	2,542
SHIZUOKA	453	9,924	33	2,995
AICHI	644	21,515	36	5,167
MIE	163	7,670	29	2,114
SHIGA	106	4,441	50	1,776
KYOTO	422	13,868	32	1,481
OSAKA	822	26,867	74	2,415
HYOGO	741	18,886	66	2,766
NARA	85	2,283	8	689
WAKAYAMA	201	4,781	31	1,218
TOTTORI	39	3,157	5	806
SHIMANE	110	4,465	6	1,188
OKAYAMA	269	9,098	83	2,998
HIROSHIMA	268	12,770	64	3,304
YAMAGUCHI	146	7,337	12	1,207
TOKUSHIMA	107	3,209	26	1,276
KAGAWA	59	4,041	33	1,950
EHIME	132	6,316	49	3,565
KOCHI	74	3,080	14	1,144
FUKUOKA	723	20,917	72	3,922
SAGA	143	5,817	77	1,838
NAGASAKI	117	8,501	13	1,917
FUJIMOTO	361	7,140	75	3,035
OITA	176	5,538	23	1,318
MIYAZAKI	196	6,354	17	2,005
KAGOSHIMA	322	6,571	26	1,537
TOTAL	12,673	458,264	1,943	124,919
RATE				
Current	817.1	656.6	125.3	179.0
Previous	717.9		86.5	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	2,949	1	172
AOMORI	-	14	-	24
IWATE	-	-	-	33
MIYAGI	-	6	1	91
AKITA	-	1,149	-	16
YAMAGATA	-	32	3	31
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	64
IBARA	-	1,160	3	61
TOCHIGI	-	27	-	36
GUMMA	1	404	1	101
SAITAMA	-	239	3	108
CHIBA	-	215	-	35
TOKYO	2	365	3	350
KANAGAWA	-	288	2	98
NIIGATA	-	781	-	49
TOYAMA	-	196	-	39
ISHIKAWA	1	98	-	22
FUKUI	1	572	-	23
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	31
NAGANO	-	173	-	45
GIFU	-	2,376	-	19
SHIZUOKA	-	464	2	103
AICHI	-	1,307	-	53
MIIE	1	643	3	98
SHIGA	22	252	-	1
KYOTO	5	1,127	-	17
OSAKA	26	426	6	156
HYOGO	62	1,446	-	65
NARA	-	433	-	17
WAKAYAMA	40	301	2	32
TOTTORI	-	112	-	12
SHIMANE	-	620	-	9
OKAYAMA	11	440	1	56
HIROSHIMA	-	157	1	27
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	2	93
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	3	28
KAGAWA	11	110	-	14
EHIME	1	162	1	90
KOCHI	-	7	-	21
FUKUOKA	-	697	2	211
SAGA	142	883	3	28
NAGASAKI	-	163	-	14
KUMAMOTO	6	13	-	55
OITA	-	416	1	104
MIYAZAKI	-	72	1	113
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	29
<hr/>				
TOTAL	332	21,812	45	2,894
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	21.4	31.3	2.9	4.1
Previous	18.9		2.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	39	-	51
AOMORI	-	28	-	24
IWATE	1	16	-	18
MIYAGI	1	31	-	12
AKITA	-	20	-	28
YAMAGATA	-	17	1	12
FUKUSHIMA	1	34	-	11
IBARAKI	2	97	-	15
TOCHIGI	-	34	-	12
GUMLIA	1	67	-	23
SAITAMA	1	66	1	56
CHIBA	4	104	-	5
TOKYO	2	73	-	12
KANAGAWA	1	39	-	8
NIIGATA	-	20	1	19
TOYAMA	-	16	2	48
ISHIKAWA	-	14	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	-	13
YAMANASHI	1	27	-	15
NAGANO	2	49	-	19
GIFU	1	24	-	11
SHIZUOKA	1	55	-	16
AICHI	-	71	1	22
MIIE	-	25	-	7
SHIGA	-	11	-	14
KYOTO	-	19	-	11
OSAKA	1	55	-	13
HYOGO	-	33	-	18
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	13	-	3
TOTTORI	-	16	-	12
SHIMANE	-	17	-	9
OKAYAMA	2	29	1	10
HIROSHIMA	1	31	1	22
YAMAGUCHI	-	34	1	4
TOMUSHIMA	-	20	-	9
KAGAWA	1	29	-	6
EHIME	2	50	-	10
KOCHI	1	39	-	4
FUKUOKA	1	72	-	34
SAGA	-	23	-	9
NAGASAKI	1	21	1	7
KUMAMOTO	1	43	-	21
OITA	1	26	-	3
MIYAZAKI	2	50	1	18
KAGOSHIMA	1	57	-	14
TOTAL	36	1,677	11	717
RATE				
Current	2.3	2.4	0.7	1.0
Previous	1.9		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOYAMA	-	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOHUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
HIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	52	-	2
Rate				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	-		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	12	164	8,988
AOMORI	-	13	64	3,733
IWATE	1	22	77	5,724
MIYAGI	-	12	85	4,552
AKITA	-	15	99	6,189
YAMAGATA	1	5	288	3,149
FUJUSHIMA	-	11	45	*1,892
IBARAKI	-	4	29	3,115
TOCHIGI	-	12	14	2,336
GUMMA	-	37	145	6,279
SAITAMA	-	6	226	5,114
CHIBA	-	-	30	2,888
TOKYO	1	31	66	5,512
KANAGAWA	-	6	113	5,137
NIIGATA	-	-	8	1,435
TOYAMA	-	-	97	1,519
ISHIKAWA	-	3	3	976
FUKUI	-	3	121	1,209
YAMANASHI	-	7	59	1,289
NAGANO	-	3	98	2,065
GIFU	-	12	7	1,588
SHIZUOKA	-	16	109	2,619
AICHI	-	31	92	8,937
RIE	-	11	14	1,424
SHIGA	-	10	9	1,099
KYOTO	-	26	27	1,206
OSAKA	-	7	122	5,630
HYOGO	6	23	87	7,181
NARA	-	4	6	766
WAKAYAMA	-	6	34	1,959
TOTTORI	-	4	6	454
SHIMANE	-	3	29	529
OKAYAMA	-	11	64	2,282
HIROSHIMA	-	2	113	3,927
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	20	737
TOKUSHIMA	-	16	9	1,501
KAGAWA	-	3	14	1,663
EHIME	-	5	15	2,060
KOCHI	-	2	3	575
FUKUOKA	-	42	181	7,480
SAGA	-	2	36	1,424
NAGASAKI	-	11	28	2,411
KUMAMOTO	-	14	27	1,540
OITA	6	23	49	1,373
MIYAZAKI	-	22	9	1,350
KAGOSHIMA	-	6	5	1,620
TOTAL	15	529	2,946	*136,436
RATE				
Current	1.0	0.8	189.9	195.5
Previous	0.4		145.9	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIONS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	9	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	4	4	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	90
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIZUAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	4	86	-	110
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.3	0.1	-	0.2
Previous	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	7	610	1	8
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	8
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	4	74	-	2
SAGA	1	102	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	1	2	13
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	1	25
<hr/>				
TOTAL	12	867	4	97
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.1
Previous	0.4		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBERS OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949, AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 45 Weeks		
	11 Nov. 1950	5 Nov. 1949	6 Nov. 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	395	286	372	10,165	11,990	13,339
Dysentery	469	232	99	47,857	23,211	14,206
Typhoid Fever	65	101	142	4,545	5,737	8,359
Paratyphoid Fever	23	37	25	1,596	2,019	2,624
Smallpox	-	2	1	5	122	28
Typhus Fever	-	1	3	933	100	427
Malaria	14	34	38	959	3,596	4,754
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	1	28	-	4,881	1,266	7,208
Scarlet Fever	117	74	45	4,394	3,780	2,330
Epidemic Meningitis	16	13	15	1,075	1,349	1,909
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	530	573	428	50,961	159,714	49,051
Whooping Cough	1,170	1,327	510	114,902	112,434	46,917
Tuberculosis	12,673	8,146	6,302	458,264	409,481	332,843
Pneumonia	1,943	1,595	878	124,919	116,952	99,914
Influenza	332	11	17	21,812	1,925	2,623
Poliomyelitis	45	56	23	2,894	2,817	823
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	36	40	36	1,677	1,885	1,669
Puerperal Infection	11	19	13	717	836	851
Rabies	-	3	-	52	64	34
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	15	16	7	529	674	625
Trachoma	2,946	2,211	1,680	136,436	158,786	135,088
Infectious Diarrhea	4	-	-	86	738	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Diseases	-	NA	NA	110	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	12	NA	NA	867	NA	NA
Filariasis	4	NA	NA	97	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	31	16	35	789	1,142	1,175
Dysentery	120	89	36	10,090	6,642	3,904
Typhoid Fever	11	16	20	530	724	999
Paratyphoid Fever	-	2	1	65	98	134
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	28
Malaria	1	1	1	52	59	36
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	8	11	20	1,680	433	2,849
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	25	54	32
Epidemic Meningitis	10	1	-	300	398	478
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASES AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 45 Weeks		
	11 Nov. 1950	5 Nov. 1949	6 Nov. 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	25.5	18.4	24.3	14.6	17.2	19.3
Dysentery	30.2	15.0	6.5	68.6	33.3	20.6
Typhoid fever	4.2	6.5	9.3	6.5	8.2	12.1
Paratyphoid fever	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.8
Smallpox	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.9	2.2	2.5	1.4	5.2	6.9
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	0.1	1.8	-	7.0	1.8	10.4
Scarlet fever	7.5	4.8	2.9	6.3	5.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	34.2	36.9	27.9	73.0	228.8	71.1
Whooping cough	75.4	85.6	33.2	164.6	161.1	68.0
Tuberculosis	817.1	525.2	410.9	656.6	586.7	482.2
Pneumonia	125.3	102.8	57.2	179.0	167.6	144.8
Influenza	21.4	0.7	1.1	31.3	2.8	3.8
Poliomyelitis	2.9	3.6	1.5	4.1	4.0	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	189.9	142.6	109.5	195.5	227.5	195.7
Infectious diarrhea	0.3	-	-	0.1	1.1	NA
Longue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi diseases	-	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.8	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.7
Dysentery	7.7	5.7	2.3	14.5	9.5	5.7
Typhoid fever	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.4	0.6	4.1
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.6	0.1	-	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	140	5,991	292	10,168
AOMORI	30	1,202	30	1,509
IWATE	7	960	9	749
MIYAGI	30	1,521	27	1,655
AKITA	33	1,193	16	732
YAMAGATA	22	1,474	20	1,010
FUKUSHIMA	24	1,525	38	1,909
IBARAKI	19	1,248	25	1,095
TOCHIGI	15	1,566	45	1,759
GUMMA	31	1,652	55	1,785
SAITAMA	57	1,897	55	2,106
CHIBA	60	1,941	41	2,043
TOKYO	97	5,822	325	13,351
KANAGAWA	171	7,529	453	18,725
NIIGATA	39	2,020	24	1,291
TOYAMA	27	1,571	48	1,949
ISHIKAWA	5	986	10	1,360
FUKUI	21	876	39	1,318
YAMANASHI	7	553	15	583
NAGANO	24	1,618	45	1,701
GIFU	17	1,213	23	2,418
SHIZUOKA	38	2,295	39	2,918
AICHI	91	4,199	156	5,573
MIE	30	1,691	49	1,575
SHIGA	13	814	17	1,131
KYOTO	56	3,130	121	4,688
OSAKA	174	7,652	125	5,241
HYOGO	59	4,735	91	5,461
NARA	10	851	19	1,332
WAKAYAMA	36	1,523	69	2,278
TOTTORI	28	892	39	1,107
SHIMANE	6	500	13	476
OKAYAMA	81	2,272	74	2,309
HIROSHIMA	73	3,236	174	6,820
YAMAGUCHI	54	3,415	152	5,944
TOKUSHIMA	13	647	20	564
KAGAWA	9	981	7	983
EHIME	49	1,389	23	1,155
KOCHI	23	1,005	31	1,228
FUKUOKA	214	10,826	466	20,761
SAGA	57	1,872	43	2,143
NAGASAKI	123	4,541	130	3,993
KUMAMOTO	41	1,743	69	2,223
OITA	19	1,417	75	1,941
MIYAZAKI	17	1,010	27	1,463
KAGOSHIMA	67	1,318	111	2,136
TOTAL	2,257	108,312	3,775	154,659
RATE				
Current	145.5	135.2	243.4	221.6
Previous	129.0		224.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 11 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRAPHULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	10	593	2	11
AOMORI	2	73	-	-
IWATE	-	35	-	2
MIYAGI	1	72	-	-
AKITA	-	37	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	36	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	89	1	3
IBARAKI	5	138	-	-
TOCHIGI	9	90	-	-
GUMMA	5	128	-	4
SAITAMA	5	147	-	8
CHIBA	8	184	-	3
TOKYO	24	1,225	3	43
KANAGAWA	59	1,826	2	34
NIIGATA	-	85	-	5
TOYAMA	5	166	-	3
ISHIKAWA	-	132	1	19
FUKUI	3	80	-	5
YAMANASHI	2	50	-	1
NAGANO	1	56	-	2
GIFU	2	393	-	4
SHIZUOKA	8	190	-	7
AICHI	7	414	-	13
MIIE	4	189	-	6
SHIGA	3	220	-	4
KYOTO	24	967	1	60
OSAKA	32	1,099	-	43
HYOGO	8	666	-	37
NARA	9	300	-	4
WAKAYAMA	1	248	-	8
TOTTORI	3	77	-	2
SHIMANE	1	36	-	-
OKAYAMA	13	362	1	5
HIROSHIMA	17	678	-	*23
YAMAGUCHI	7	266	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	-	35	-	3
KAGAWA	2	99	-	3
EHIME	2	75	-	3
KOCHI	3	113	-	4
FUKUOKA	33	1,389	-	21
SAGA	4	91	-	1
NAGASAKI	9	300	-	6
KUMAMOTO	3	77	-	-
OITA	2	135	-	5
MIYAZAKI	1	35	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	82	-	7
<hr/>				
TOTAL	339	13,778	11	*429
<hr/>				
Rate				
Current	21.9	19.7	0.7	0.6
Previous	20.2		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 45 WEEKS		
	1950 11 Nov.	1949 5 Nov.	1948 6 Nov.	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,257	2,949	4,005	108,312	166,182	189,014
GONORRHEA	3,775	2,805	3,521	154,659	157,529	194,983
CHANCROID	339	357	580	13,778	19,557	32,476
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	11	8	13	429	558	627
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	145.5	190.1	261.1	135.2	238.1	273.8
GONORRHEA	243.4	180.9	229.5	221.6	225.7	282.5
CHANCROID	21.9	23.0	37.8	19.7	28.0	47.1
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 25 NOVEMBER 1950

During the four weeks ended 25 November 1950 the 121/ communicable diseases included in this digest, for which reports on deaths as well as cases are available, accounted for 3,825 cases and 641 deaths. Cases and deaths were both lower<sup>2/</sup> than in October when they numbered 5,966 and 1,196 respectively. The 19 additional diseases included herein (not counting the four venereal diseases) accounted for 70,203 cases compared with 80,547 last month. Rates for twelve diseases (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, epidemic meningitis, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus, puerperal infection, rabies and leprosy) were lower this month than in both last month and November 1950, while rates for three (scarlet fever, influenza and trachoma) were higher currently. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders or dengue fever were reported during any of the three periods. Data for tsutsugamushi, schistosomiasis and filariasis are not available prior to the current year. Compared with last month the rates for schistosomiasis and filariasis were lower and for tsutsugamushi the same. November rates for the remaining seven diseases fell between those reported for last month and November 1949.

The diphtheria case rate was about 17 percent higher this month (21.1) than in October (18.1), and the death rate increased from 0.9 to 1.6. This month's case rate was the lowest<sup>3/</sup> recorded for November. The current case rate was slightly lower than that recorded for November 1949 (21.3) and 17 percent lower than in November 1948 (25.5) almost one-half (22) of the prefectures reported higher rates this month than last, twenty had lower rates, and the remaining four did not change. The highest rate for the fourth successive month was in Miyazaki Prefecture (71.3), well over three times the national average. Also having high rates were Saga (65.3) and Aomori (61.6). The lowest rate occurred in Kagawa Prefecture (2.8).

The case rate for dysentery this month (26.6) was more than 55 percent less than the preceding month (61.4). The death rate decreased from 14.7 to 7.2. The current case rate was the highest November rate recorded since 1946. It was well over two and one-half times as great as the November 1949 rate (9.6) and was four and three-fourths times the corresponding 1948 rate (5.6). All but five prefectures reported decreases this month, and of those five four had increases and one remained the same. The most notable decreases were in Niigata (from 201.2 to 55.7) and Saitama (160.1 to 50.9). The highest rate this month (89.5) was reported by Tokyo-to. Shiga Prefecture, at the other extreme, reported no cases. Of the total dysentery this month, 1,610 cases and 448 deaths were listed as bacillary, and the remaining 40 cases and one death as amebic.

The current typhoid fever case rate (3.4) was 28 percent lower than the October rate (4.7). The death rate (0.5) remained the same. This month's case rate was the lowest<sup>3/</sup> recorded for November. It was 44 percent below the rate in the same month of last year (6.1) and 62 percent lower than in November 1948 (8.9). There were decreases from last month's rate in almost half the prefectures (22), increases in 17 and 5 remained the same. The two remaining prefectures (Kagoshima and Saga) have reported no cases for four and two months respectively. Two additional prefectures also reported no cases in November. The highest rate (8.0) was reported by Mie Prefecture.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever decreased from 1.7 last month to 1.4 currently and the death rate was less than 0.1 both months. The case rate was the lowest<sup>3/</sup> on record for November. In November last year and 1948 the rates were 1.9 and 2.0 respectively. Present rates were lower than last month's in 19 of the prefectures and higher in 16. Among the eleven remaining prefectures which did not change, seven have reported no cases for two or more months. An additional 13 prefectures have reported no current cases. Rates in Yamanashi (6.3) Tokushima (5.9) and Tokyo-to (5.7) were more than four times, and in Gumma (5.6) exactly four times the national rate.

One smallpox case was reported currently as against none in three preceding months. No deaths were reported. The case rates for November this year, last year and in 1948 were less than 0.1. The current case occurred in Nagasaki.



There were no cases of typhus fever reported this month and one case reported in October. There were 5 and 13 cases respectively in November of 1949 and 1948. There were no deaths reported either this month or last month.

The malaria case rate decreased from 0.8 in October to 0.7 in November, and the death rate decreased from 0.2 to 0.1. The present case rate was one-half of that (1.4) recorded in November 1949 and about one-third of the rate (1.9) for November 1948. Thirteen prefectures reported current rates higher than the October rates while 12 had rates that were lower. Eight remained the same and 13 have reported no cases for two or more months. Shiga with a rate of 10.4 was about 15 times the national rate. In the 24 other prefectures reporting cases, rates ranged from 0.2 to 2.5 while the remaining 21 reported no cases in November.

The case rate for Japanese "B" encephalitis decreased from 4.8 in October to 0.3 in November and the death rate from 2.8 to 0.5. Case rates in November of 1949 and 1948 were 0.7 and zero respectively. Rates decreased from October in 29 of the prefectures. Only two prefectures (Tottori and Wakayama) reported slight increases. No cases have been reported in Hokkaido during 1950, and 13 other prefectures have had no cases for two months or more. The remaining prefecture did not change. Rates in the nine prefectures reporting cases ranged from 0.6 to 6.5.

The case rate for scarlet fever increased from 3.8 last month to nearly twice that (7.3) currently, while the death rate was less than 0.1 for both months. During November of last year the case rate was 6.4 and in November of 1948 it was 4.1. The majority of the prefectures (27) reported rates higher than in October, ten reported lower rates and five remained the same. Four prefectures in southern Japan (Tokushima, Saga, Kumamoto and Kagoshima) have reported no cases two months or more. The highest rate this month (26.7) was reported by Shiga Prefecture while at the other extreme, nine prefectures reported no cases.

The epidemic meningitis case rate decreased from 0.9 in October to 0.8 in November, but the death rate increased from 0.2 to 0.3. The current case rate was the lowest November rate since 1943. Case rates were 0.9 and 1.0 respectively in November 1949 and 1948. Seventeen of the prefectures reported rates lower than in October, 15 had rates that were higher and 3 remained the same. Eleven prefectures have had no cases for at least two months and eleven additional prefectures also reported no cases this month. The highest rate (4.2) was reported by Aomori Prefecture.

The current measles case rate (30.3) was about 60 percent higher than last month's rate (19.1). It was more than 20 percent below the rate (39.1) in November of last year and 15 percent below that (35.7) in the same period of 1948. Almost two-thirds (28) of the prefectural rates increased, 13 decreased and 5 remained the same. Nara reported no cases this month. The increase in the national rate was largely accounted for by Hokkaido (from 42.8 to 139.6), Aomori, (from 162.9 to 238.8) and Okayama (from 78.4 to 130.1). Aomori's current rate was almost 8 times the national rate and those in Hokkaido and Okayama more than 4 times as great. The rate in Fukui Prefecture (349.1) was more than 10 times the national, and rates in the 42 remaining prefectures ranged from zero in Nara to 46.2 in Miyagi.

The case rate for whooping cough decreased more than 20 percent from October (80.7) to November (63.6). The present rate was more than 25 percent below that recorded for November 1949 (86.9) but almost 55 percent more than the same month in 1948 (41.4). Rates decreased from last month in about two-thirds (30) of the prefectures, increased in one-third (15) and remained the same in one. The most notable decreases were in Toyama (from 318.6 to 186.5), Niigata (from 154.5 to 73.3), Saitama (from 160.1 to 87.9) and Ishikawa (from 92.0 to 20.6). The highest rate (207.4) was reported in Shiga Prefecture, the lowest (11.6) in Nara.

There was a 25 percent decrease in the tuberculosis case rate in November (712.6) compared with October (944.8). The present rate was 45 percent more than in November of 1949 (493.1) and almost 75 percent more than the same month of 1948 (409.2). This increase is believed to be almost entirely due to an increase in case reporting rather than an actual increase in number of cases. Only six prefectures reported increases in rates this month. The largest (from 296.5 to 377.4) occurring in Yamanashi. Forty prefectures reported decreases of which four (Kyoto,



Osaka, Gifu and Shiga) reported decreases of over 500.0. Tokyo-to reported a rate (1,285.9) almost 50 percent above the national average. Of the total tuberculosis cases reported this month (44,209), 90 percent (39,953) were designated as respiratory tuberculosis.

The pneumonia case rate (113.7) increased approximately 35 percent over last month (83.4). It was slightly lower than the November 1949 rate (115.8) but 70 percent greater than that (66.8) recorded for November 1948. There were increases currently over last month in all but three prefectures. In Niigata Prefecture the rate decreased from 151.8 to 87.6 and there was a slight decrease in Chiba and no change in Shizuoka Prefectures. The most notable increases occurred in Saga (from 214.3 to 452.6), Iwate (176.8 to 297.9), Shiga (149.6 to 262.2) and Fukui (112.8 to 223.9). The current rates in Saga (452.6) and Toyama (468.9) were about four times the national rate. At the other extreme the rate in Yamaguchi Prefecture (39.5) was about one-third of the national rate.

The case rate for influenza increased from 6.1 in October to 40.1 in November. Rates in November 1949 and 1948 were 0.5 and 1.2 respectively. About half (24 of the prefectures reported increases currently, one-third (15) have reported no cases for two months or more, 5 decreases and 2 the same rate both months. Seven prefectures in southern Japan accounted for nearly all the increases Saga, (760.8), Wakayama (539.9), Tokushima (306.4), Okayama (303.2), Kagawa (171.6), Hyogo (156.9) and Shiga (96.3). Rates in the 21 additional prefectures reporting current case rates ranged from 0.3 to 48.7.

The poliomyelitis case rate this month (2.9) was below that for the preceding month (4.8). It was about the same as the November 1949 rate (3.0) but higher than that (1.5) for the same period of 1948. About two-thirds (29) of the prefectures reported lower rates this month than last, nine had increases and seven remained the same. One prefecture (Chiba) has reported no cases for two months. The current rate in Wakayama (10.6) was over three and a half times the national rate. Seven prefectures reported no cases.

The current case rate for tetanus (2.3) was slightly lower than the rates last month (2.7); the November 1949 rate (2.8) and the same period in 1948 (2.5). Twenty-one prefectures reported decreases currently, 15 increases while 8 remained the same. Two prefectures, Shimane and Nara have reported no cases for four and two months respectively. Four other prefectures had no cases in November. As in both September and October, the highest rate (7.2) was reported by Chiba Prefecture.

The current case rate for puerperal infection (0.8) was lower than in October (1.2), November 1949 (0.9) and the same period of 1948 (1.0). Lower rates were reported this month than in October by about half (24) of the prefectures, higher by 14 and the same rate both months by four. The remaining four prefectures have reported no cases for two or more months. Thirteen additional prefectures reported no cases for two or more months. Thirteen additional prefectures reported no current cases. For three months Toyama Prefecture has had the highest rate, the current rate of 7.5 being almost 10 times the national average.

The rabies case rate was less than 0.1 a slight decrease from the rate of 0.1 for the past five months as well as the rates for November of 1949 and 1948 which were also 0.1. The current case was reported by Tochigi Prefecture (0.8).

There was a slight decrease in the case rate for leprosy (0.5) from last month (0.8). The present rate was lower than in November 1949 (1.0) and 1948 (0.7). No cases have been reported for two or more months in almost half (22) of the prefectures, rates decreased in 12 and stayed the same in 3. In the 14 prefectures reporting current cases, rates ranged from 0.3 to 6.2.

The trachoma case rate was 7 percent higher in November (163.9) than it was in October (152.9). It was 11 percent more than that (147.5) recorded for November 1949 and about 45 percent above the November 1948 rate (114.0). About half (24) of the prefectures reported higher current rates, 21 lower and one remained the same. Prefectural case rates ranged from 24.2 in Kagoshima to 564.6 in Yamagata.



The case rate for infectious diarrhea this month was 0.1 compared with less than 0.1 in October. It was the same as the November 1949 rate (0.1) and lower than the November 1948 rate (0.6). Current cases were reported by Saitama Prefecture with a rate of 2.4 and Aichi with 0.8.

The case rate for tsutsugamushi was the same currently (0.1) as last month. Cases occurred in Niigata Prefecture yielding a rate of 3.2.

The schistosomiasis case rate decreased from 1.6 in October to 0.6 in November. The rate in Yamanashi was 30.1, Saga 8.3 and Fukuoka 5.1.

The filariasis case rate currently was 0.1 compared with 0.2 in October. Thirty-seven prefectures have reported no cases for two months or longer, four reported lower rates, two higher and three remained the same. Current rates ranged from 0.2 in Tokyo-to, 2.9 in Kumamoto. Three of the six prefectures reporting cases were on the island of Kyushu.

There were 22,663 cases of the four venereal diseases compared with 25,442 cases last month<sup>2/</sup>. Rates for syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid were lower currently than in October. Rates for syphilis, chancroid, and lymphogranuloma venereum were lower this November than in the corresponding period of 1949.

The case rate for syphilis in November (128.9) was 10 percent lower than it was in October (143.4). It was more than 25 percent lower than the rate (176.8) recorded for November of last year and about 45 percent below that (238.4) for the same month of 1948. Prefectural rates ranged from 31.7 to 419.6.

The gonorrhea case rate (215.7) decreased 12 percent from last month (245.6). It was about 15 percent higher than the rate (186.7) recorded for November 1949 but about the same as the corresponding 1948 period (219.4). Prefectural rates this month ranged from 42.9 to 959.7.

The chancroid case rate (20.1) was slightly lower than the rates for last month (20.6) and November of last year (21.5) and more than 45 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (37.7). The current prefectural rates ranged from zero to 125.0.

The rate for lymphogranuloma venereum was 0.6 currently and 0.5 in October. The rate was 0.7 in November of 1949 and 0.6 in 1948. In the 16 prefectures reporting cases, rates ranged from 0.4 to 2.9.

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Footnotes:

- 1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, cholera and plague.
- 2/ November and October 1950 and November 1949 and 1948 were all four week periods. Rates for 1949 and 1950 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1949, while rates for 1948 are based on the estimated population as of 1 July 1948. Comparisons of data should be based upon rates rather than number when there are differences in the base population.
- 3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 25 NOVEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	58	18.7	5	1.6	40	12.9	2	0.6
AOMORI	58	61.6	7	7.4	6	6.4	-	-
IWATE	12	12.0	-	-	8	8.0	3	3.0
MIYAGI	19	15.4	1	0.8	31	25.1	9	7.3
AKITA	27	27.2	2	2.0	17	17.1	9	9.1
YAMAGATA	29	27.8	1	1.0	15	14.4	2	1.9
FUKUSHIMA	65	41.5	5	3.2	30	19.1	8	5.1
IBARAKI	6	3.8	-	-	50	31.6	16	10.1
TOCHIGI	16	13.3	1	0.8	35	29.0	10	8.3
GUMMA	9	7.2	1	0.8	43	34.6	13	10.4
SAITAMA	25	15.2	2	1.2	84	50.9	39	23.7
CHIBA	14	8.5	4	2.4	52	31.4	27	16.3
TOKYO	71	16.9	2	0.5	375	89.5	60	14.3
KANAGAWA	17	9.5	-	-	71	39.6	23	12.8
NIIGATA	48	25.5	8	4.2	105	55.7	13	6.9
TOYAMA	17	22.0	1	1.3	6	7.8	6	7.8
ISHIKAWA	14	19.2	1	1.4	26	35.7	2	2.7
FUKUI	23	40.6	1	1.8	25	44.1	2	3.5
YAMANASHI	8	12.7	1	1.6	8	12.7	4	6.3
NAGANO	14	8.7	1	0.6	9	5.6	4	2.5
GIFU	9	7.6	1	0.8	18	15.3	16	13.6
SHIZUOKA	17	9.1	1	0.5	71	38.1	33	17.7
AICHI	32	12.8	2	0.8	95	38.1	31	12.4
MIE	12	10.7	-	-	38	33.9	14	12.5
SHIGA	6	8.9	2	3.0	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	57	41.3	3	2.2	31	22.5	6	4.3
OSAKA	71	26.1	3	1.1	82	30.2	11	4.0
HYOGO	38	15.6	2	0.8	74	30.3	17	7.0
NARA	5	8.3	1	1.7	1	1.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	13	17.2	-	-	4	5.3	1	1.3
TOCHIGI	4	8.7	1	2.2	5	10.9	1	2.2
SHIMANE	24	34.3	1	1.4	2	2.9	2	2.9
OKAYAMA	12	9.4	-	-	11	8.6	2	1.6
HIROSHIMA	49	31.0	1	0.6	26	16.4	14	8.8
YAMAGUCHI	46	39.5	1	0.9	10	8.6	4	3.4
TOKUSHIMA	10	14.9	2	3.0	2	3.0	1	1.5
KAGAWA	2	2.8	1	1.4	15	20.8	8	11.1
EHIME	14	12.2	2	1.7	16	14.0	4	3.5
KOCHI	6	9.0	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	89	34.7	4	1.6	59	23.0	10	3.9
SAGA	47	65.3	5	6.9	5	6.9	-	-
NAGASAKI	28	23.1	1	0.8	5	4.1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	20	14.5	3	2.2	23	16.7	9	6.5
OITA	26	27.0	2	2.1	8	8.3	4	4.2
MIYAZAKI	58	71.3	6	7.4	7	8.6	5	6.1
KAGOSHIMA	63	46.1	13	9.5	5	3.7	3	2.2
*Nov								
1950	1,308	21.1	102	1.6	1,650	26.6	449	7.2
*Oct								
1950	1,120	18.1	54	0.9	3,811	61.4	910	14.7
*Nov								
1949	1,324	21.3	178	2.6	593	9.6	191	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2	0.6	2	0.6	6	1.9	-	-
AOMORI	4	4.2	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
IWATE	4	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	7	5.7	2	1.6	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	2.0	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	2	1.9	1	1.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	3.8	1	0.6	2	1.3	-	-
IBARAKI	3	1.9	2	1.3	1	0.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	3	2.4	-	-	7	5.6	-	-
SAITAMA	7	4.2	-	-	4	2.4	-	-
CHIBA	5	3.0	2	1.2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	31	7.4	4	1.0	24	5.7	-	-
KANAGAWA	7	3.9	-	-	4	2.2	-	-
NIIGATA	11	5.8	-	-	4	2.1	-	-
TOYAMA	5	6.5	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.7	-	-	2	2.7	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	4	6.3	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
GIFU	7	5.9	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	7	3.8	1	0.5	3	1.6	-	-
AICHI	3	1.2	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
MIE	9	8.0	-	-	2	1.8	-	-
SHIGA	3	4.4	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	6	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	15	5.5	4	1.5	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	16	6.6	2	0.8	5	2.0	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	1.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-	1	2.2	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	3.9	3	2.4	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	9	5.7	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	3.0	-	-	4	5.9	1	1.5
KAGAWA	3	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	4.5	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OITA	3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Nov								
1950	214	3.4	29	0.5	85	1.4	1	0.0
*Oct								
1950	292	4.7	33	0.5	104	1.7	3	0.0
*Nov								
1949	376	6.1	59	0.9	119	1.9	9	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Nov								
1950	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Oct								
1950	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	-	-
*Nov								
1949	3	0.0	-	-	5	0.1	2	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	3	3.2	2	2.1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
AKITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
IYAMAGATA	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	1.8	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
CHIBA	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	3	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	2	3.2	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.2
GIFU	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	-	-	3	1.6	7	3.8
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	1	0.9
SHIGA	7	10.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.2
OSAKA	2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	3	1.2
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	1	1.3	1	1.3
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-	3	6.5	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	4	2.5	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	5	2.0
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Nov								
1950	46	0.7	4	0.1	16	0.3	33	0.5
*Oct								
1950	52	0.8	10	0.2	295	4.8	172	2.8
*Nov								
1949	85	1.4	9	0.1	43	0.7	21	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 25 November 1950  
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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	19	6.1	-	-	3	1.0	2	0.6
AOMORI	12	12.7	-	-	4	4.2	3	3.2
IWATE	11	11.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	3	2.4	-	-	2	1.6	1	0.8
AKITA	5	5.0	-	-	3	3.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	9	8.6	-	-	3	2.9	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	10	6.4	-	-	3	1.9	3	1.9
IBARAKI	1	0.6	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	4	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	32	19.4	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	83	19.8	-	-	2	0.5	-	-
KANAGAWA	20	11.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
NIIGATA	6	3.2	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	8	12.7	-	-	-	-	1	1.6
NAGANO	19	11.8	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	9	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	11	5.9	-	-	2	1.1	1	0.5
AICHI	29	11.6	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
MIE	7	6.2	-	-	2	1.8	-	-
SHIGA	18	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	28	20.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	46	16.9	-	-	5	1.8	1	0.4
HYOGO	22	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	4.0	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-	1	2.2	1	2.2
SHIMANE	4	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	8	5.1	-	-	4	2.5	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	10	3.9	-	-	3	1.2	2	0.8
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
*Nov 1950	455	7.3	2	0.0	50	0.8	21	0.3
*Oct 1950	234	3.8	1	0.0	57	0.9	13	0.2
*Nov 1949	394	6.4	7	0.1	57	0.9	23	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases		WHOOPIING COUGH Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	434	139.6	245	78.8
AOMORI	13	13.8	89	94.5
IWATE	239	238.8	78	77.9
MIYAGI	57	46.2	93	75.3
AKITA	24	24.2	40	40.3
YAMAGATA	38	36.5	60	57.6
FUKUSHIMA	10	6.4	47	30.0
IBARAKI	10	6.3	33	20.9
TOCHIGI	5	4.1	31	25.7
GUMMA	18	14.5	66	53.0
SAITAMA	8	4.9	145	87.9
CHIBA	11	6.6	24	14.5
TOKYO	162	38.7	190	45.3
KANAGAWA	45	25.1	114	63.6
NIIGATA	28	14.9	138	73.3
TOYAMA	6	7.8	144	186.5
ISHIKAWA	3	4.1	15	20.6
FUKUI	198	349.1	96	169.3
YAMANASHI	5	7.9	22	34.9
NAGANO	9	5.6	261	162.3
GIFU	52	44.1	61	51.7
SHIZUOKA	8	4.3	113	60.7
AICHI	53	21.2	126	50.5
MIE	1	0.9	45	40.1
SHIGA	2	3.0	140	207.4
KYOTO	3	2.2	92	66.7
OSAKA	2	0.7	128	47.1
HYOGO	72	29.5	78	31.9
NARA	-	-	7	11.6
WAKAYAMA	2	2.6	38	50.1
TOTTORI	1	2.2	23	50.2
SHIMANE	1	1.4	54	77.3
OKAYAMA	166	130.1	53	41.5
HIROSHIMA	14	8.8	94	59.4
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	32	27.5
TOKUSHIMA	5	7.4	26	38.7
KAGAWA	4	5.5	48	66.4
EHIME	44	38.4	140	122.2
KOCHI	5	7.5	58	86.6
FUKUOKA	52	20.3	210	82.0
SAGA	17	23.6	83	115.2
NAGASAKI	16	13.2	63	52.0
KUMAMOTO	4	2.9	104	75.3
OITA	1	1.0	38	39.4
HIYAZAKI	1	1.2	99	121.6
KAGOSHIMA	27	19.8	59	43.2
*Nov				
1950	1,879	30.3	3,913	63.6
*Oct				
1950	1,184	19.1	5,005	80.7
*Nov				
1949	2,426	39.1	5,390	86.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2,985	959.9	409	131.5
AOMORI	499	529.6	128	135.9
IWATE	582	581.5	298	297.7
MIYAGI	607	491.7	188	152.3
AKITA	445	448.2	142	143.0
YAMAGATA	434	416.8	106	101.8
FUKUSHIMA	549	350.3	96	61.3
IBARAKI	565	357.3	96	60.7
TOCHIGI	345	286.3	60	49.8
GUMMA	463	372.1	156	125.4
SAITAMA	1,079	654.3	335	203.2
CHIBA	689	416.2	74	44.7
TOKYO	5,388	1,285.9	217	51.8
KANAGAWA	1,845	1,029.4	183	102.1
NIIGATA	822	436.4	165	87.6
TOYAMA	805	1,042.6	362	468.9
ISHIKAWA	317	435.2	101	138.7
FUKUI	538	948.6	127	223.9
YAMANASHI	238	377.4	48	76.1
NAGANO	928	557.0	270	167.9
GIFU	734	622.4	98	83.1
SHIZUOKA	1,049	563.5	100	53.7
AICHI	2,368	949.1	179	71.7
MIE	723	644.2	114	101.6
SHIGA	387	573.3	177	262.2
KYOTO	1,346	975.1	118	85.5
OSAKA	2,714	998.3	270	99.3
HYOGO	2,497	1,022.8	234	95.8
NARA	381	632.7	59	98.0
WAKAYAMA	482	636.0	85	112.2
TOTTORI	271	591.1	41	89.4
SHIMANE	356	509.5	33	47.2
OKAYAMA	865	677.7	189	148.1
HIROSHIMA	1,113	703.4	200	126.4
YAMAGUCHI	709	608.9	46	39.5
TOKUSHIMA	319	474.5	103	153.2
KAGAWA	388	537.1	113	156.4
EHIME	580	506.4	183	159.8
KOCHI	379	565.6	42	62.7
FUKUOKA	2,149	838.8	226	88.2
SAGA	459	637.2	326	452.6
NAGASAKI	793	654.9	91	75.2
KUMAMOTO	1,041	753.6	230	166.5
OITA	473	491.0	51	52.9
MIYAZAKI	636	781.4	75	92.1
KAGOSHIMA	874	639.7	111	81.2
*Nov				
1950	44,209	712.6	7,055	113.7
*Oct				
1950	58,613	944.8	5,173	83.4
*Nov				
1949	30,592	493.1	7,181	115.8

See footnotes at end of table.



Monthly Report - 25 November 1950  
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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	6	1.9
AOMORI	14	14.9	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	6	4.9
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	4	3.8
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	0.6
IBARAKI	-	-	7	4.4
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	1	0.8
GUMMA	2	1.6	3	2.4
SAITAMA	4	2.4	11	6.7
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	6	1.4	17	4.1
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	1.7
NIIGATA	-	-	10	5.3
TOYAMA	-	-	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	1	1.4
FUKUI	1	1.8	3	5.3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	2	1.2
GIFU	-	-	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	3	1.6	3	1.6
AICHI	1	0.4	7	2.8
MIE	7	6.2	8	7.1
SHIGA	65	96.3	1	1.5
KYOTO	10	7.2	3	2.2
OSAKA	88	32.4	14	5.1
HYOGO	383	156.9	4	1.6
NARA	1	1.7	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	485	639.9	8	10.6
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	34	48.7	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	387	303.2	3	2.4
HIROSHIMA	16	10.1	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	8	6.9	8	6.9
TOKUSHIMA	206	306.4	4	5.9
KAGAWA	124	171.6	1	1.4
EHIME	17	14.8	5	4.4
KOCHI	-	-	2	3.0
FUKUOKA	36	14.1	11	4.3
SAGA	548	760.8	4	5.6
NAGASAKI	25	20.6	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	11	8.0	2	1.4
OITA	-	-	2	2.1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	6.1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
*Nov				
1950	2,485	40.1	177	2.9
*Oct				
1950	381	6.1	295	4.8
*Nov				
1949	34	0.5	185	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 25 November  
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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INJECTION	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	-	-
AOMORI	2	2.1	-	-
IWATE	3	3.0	1	1.0
MIYAGI	1	0.8	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	2	1.9
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	3	1.9
IBARAKI	8	5.1	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	3	2.5	1	0.8
GUMMA	2	1.6	1	0.8
SAITAMA	8	4.9	2	1.2
CHIBA	12	7.2	-	-
TOKYO	7	1.7	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	1	0.6
NIIGATA	1	0.5	2	1.1
TOYAMA	-	-	6	7.8
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	1	1.6
NAGANO	8	5.0	5	3.1
GIFU	4	3.4	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	3	1.6	-	-
AICHI	3	1.2	1	0.4
MIE	3	2.7	-	-
SHIGA	2	3.0	2	3.0
KYOTO	2	1.4	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.1	-	-
HYOGO	5	2.0	1	0.4
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.6	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	4	2.5	4	2.5
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.7	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	1	1.5
KAGAWA	3	4.2	-	-
EHIME	7	6.1	1	0.9
KOCHI	3	4.5	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	5	2.0	1	0.4
SAGA	2	2.8	2	2.8
NAGASAKI	7	5.8	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	5	3.6	-	-
OITA	2	2.1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	4	4.9	4	4.9
KAGOSHIMA	8	5.9	1	0.7
*Nov				
1950	145	2.3	51	0.8
*Oct				
1950	167	2.7	74	1.2
*Nov				
1949	173	2.8	58	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	0.3
AOMORI	-	-	3	3.2
IWATE	-	-	1	1.0
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	1.6
SAITAMA	-	-	2	1.2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	3.5
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	6	2.5
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	2.6
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	1.5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	1.7
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	6	6.2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	0.7
*Nov				
1950	1	0.0	32	0.5
*Oct				
1950	4	0.1	48	0.8
*Nov				
1949	7	0.1	60	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Cases		Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	560	180.1	-	-
AOMORI	207	219.7	-	-
IWATE	451	450.6	-	-
MIYAGI	310	251.1	-	-
AKITA	222	223.6	-	-
YAMAGATA	588	564.6	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	109	69.5	-	-
IBARAKI	143	90.4	-	-
TOCHIGI	58	48.1	-	-
GUMMA	279	224.2	-	-
SAITAMA	769	466.3	4	2.4
CHIBA	128	77.3	-	-
TOKYO	334	79.7	-	-
KANAGAWA	511	285.1	-	-
NIIGATA	86	45.7	-	-
TOYAMA	182	235.7	-	-
ISHIKAWA	75	103.0	-	-
FUKUI	193	340.3	-	-
YAMANASHI	86	136.4	-	-
NAGANO	165	102.6	-	-
GIFU	82	69.5	-	-
SHIZUOKA	185	99.4	-	-
AICHI	389	155.9	2	0.8
MIE	156	139.0	-	-
SHIGA	27	40.0	-	-
KYOTO	112	81.1	-	-
OSAKA	477	175.5	-	-
HYOGO	274	112.2	-	-
NARA	38	63.1	-	-
WAKAYAMA	387	510.6	-	-
TOTTORI	31	67.6	-	-
SHIMANE	96	137.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	138	108.1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	486	307.2	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	238	204.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	27	40.2	-	-
KAGAWA	81	112.1	-	-
EHIME	115	100.4	-	-
KOCHI	45	67.2	-	-
FUJIOKA	515	201.0	-	-
SAGA	265	367.9	-	-
NAGASAKI	142	117.3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	129	93.4	-	-
OITA	184	191.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	59	72.5	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	33	24.2	-	-
*Nov 1950	10,167	163.9	6	0.1
*Oct 1950	9,485	152.9	2	0.0
*Nov 1949	9,149	147.5	6	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE		SCHISTOSOMIASIS		
	Cases		Cases		
	Number	Rate	Number		Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-		-
AOMORI	-	-	-		-
IWATE	-	-	-		-
MIYAGI	-	-	-		-
AKITA	-	-	-		-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-		-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-		-
IBARAKI	-	-	-		-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-		-
GUMMA	-	-	-		-
SAITAMA	-	-	-		-
CHIBA	-	-	-		-
TOKYO	-	-	-		-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-		-
NIIGATA	6	3.2	-		-
TOYAMA	-	-	-		-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-		-
FUKUI	-	-	-		-
YAMANASHI	-	-	19		30.1
NAGANO	-	-	-		-
GIFU	-	-	-		-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-		-
AICHI	-	-	-		-
MIE	-	-	-		-
SHIGA	-	-	-		-
KYOTO	-	-	-		-
OSAKA	-	-	-		-
HYOGO	-	-	-		-
NARA	-	-	-		-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-		-
TOTTORI	-	-	-		-
SHIMANE	-	-	-		-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-		-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-		-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-		-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-		-
KAGAWA	-	-	-		-
EHIME	-	-	-		-
KOCHI	-	-	-		-
FUKUOKA	-	-	13		5.1
SAGA	-	-	6		8.3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-		-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-		-
OITA	-	-	-		-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-		-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-		-
*Nov 1950	6	0.1	38		0.6
*Oct 1950	4	0.1	101		1.6
*Nov 1949	NA	NA	NA		NA

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	FILARIASIS	
	Cases	
	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-
AOMORI	-	-
IWATE	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-
AKITA	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-
GUMMA	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-
CHIBA	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-
FUKUI	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6
NAGANO	-	-
GIFU	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-
AICHI	-	-
MIE	-	-
SHIGA	-	-
KYOTO	-	-
OSAKA	-	-
HYOGO	-	-
NARA	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9
KOCHI	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-
SAGA	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	4	2.9
OITA	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7
<hr/>		
*Nov		
1950	9	0.1
<hr/>		
*Oct		
1950	11	0.2
<hr/>		
*Nov		
1949	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Number	Cases Rate	Number	Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	412	132.5	914	293.9
AOMORI	106	112.5	114	121.0
IWATE	88	87.9	55	55.0
MIYAGI	101	81.8	111	89.9
AKITA	136	137.0	93	93.7
YAMAGATA	90	86.4	63	60.5
FUKUSHIMA	87	55.5	116	74.0
IBARAKI	91	57.6	74	16.8
TOCHIGI	78	64.7	163	135.3
GUMMA	108	86.8	154	123.8
SAITAMA	150	91.0	137	83.1
CHIBA	122	73.7	126	76.1
TOKYO	378	90.2	1,234	294.5
KANAGAWA	752	419.6	1,720	959.7
NIIGATA	168	89.2	154	81.8
TOYAMA	178	230.5	213	275.9
ISHIKAWA	39	53.5	99	135.9
FUKUI	70	123.4	142	250.4
YAMANASHI	20	31.7	43	68.2
NAGANO	112	69.6	125	77.7
GIFU	57	48.3	160	135.7
SHIZUOKA	175	94.0	218	117.1
AICHI	374	149.9	545	218.4
MIE	128	114.1	164	146.1
SHIGA	66	97.8	71	105.2
KYOTO	196	142.0	360	260.8
OSAKA	513	188.7	483	177.7
HYOGO	261	106.9	417	170.8
NARA	43	71.4	91	151.1
WAKAYAMA	70	92.4	219	289.0
TOTTORI	71	154.9	87	189.8
SHIMANE	30	42.9	30	42.9
OKAYAMA	213	166.9	235	184.1
HIROSHIMA	208	131.5	466	294.5
YAMAGUCHI	179	153.7	568	487.8
TOKUSHIMA	34	50.6	30	44.6
KAGAWA	47	65.1	59	81.7
EHIME	123	107.4	68	59.4
KOCHI	61	91.0	100	149.2
FUKUOKA	831	324.4	1,695	661.6
SAGA	144	199.9	170	236.0
NAGASAKI	127	352.7	498	411.3
KUMAMOTO	113	81.8	189	136.8
OITA	93	96.5	237	246.0
MIYAZAKI	60	73.7	80	98.3
KAGOSHIMA	193	141.3	292	213.7
*Nov 1950	7,996	128.9	13,382	215.7
*Oct 1950	8,895	143.4	15,235	245.6
*Nov 1949	10,970	176.8	11,580	186.7

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	32	10.3	2	0.6
AOMORI	8	8.5	1	1.1
IWATE	4	4.0	-	-
MIYAGI	3	2.4	-	-
AKITA	3	3.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	5.1	1	0.6
IBARAKI	14	8.9	-	-
TOCHIGI	15	12.4	-	-
GUMMA	9	7.2	-	-
SAITAMA	14	8.5	-	-
CHIBA	16	9.7	-	-
TOKYO	119	28.4	5	1.2
KANAGAWA	224	125.0	3	1.7
NIIGATA	7	3.7	-	-
TOYAMA	11	14.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	6	8.2	2	2.7
FUKUI	8	14.1	-	-
YAMANASHI	5	7.9	-	-
NAGANO	6	3.7	-	-
GIFU	14	11.9	-	-
SHIZUOKA	17	9.1	-	-
AICHI	39	15.6	1	0.4
MIIE	15	13.4	-	-
SHIGA	10	14.8	-	-
KYOTO	67	48.5	4	2.9
OSAKA	118	43.4	1	0.4
HYOGO	46	18.8	5	2.0
NARA	34	56.5	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	7.9	2	2.6
TOCHIGI	9	19.6	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	29	22.7	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	53	33.5	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	19	16.3	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	13	18.0	-	-
EHIME	5	4.4	-	-
KOCHI	8	11.9	-	-
FUKUOKA	146	57.0	3	1.2
SAGA	5	6.9	-	-
NAGASAKI	54	44.6	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	4	2.9	-	-
OITA	11	11.4	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	10	7.3	-	-
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*Nov 1950	1,250	20.1	35	0.6
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*Oct 1950	1,281	20.6	31	0.5
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*Nov 1949	1,332	21.5	41	0.7
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See footnotes at end of table.



